

FEB 17 1944

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

FEBRUARY 15, 1944



Viburnum Lentago

SEEDS TREE—SHRUB—PERENNIAL HERBST BROTHERS
FLOWER—VEGETABLE 92 Warren St., New York 7, N. Y.

Correspondence with seed collectors and growers invited.

Free catalogue "Seeds for Nurserymen."

See advertisement page 37.

SHRUBS

We have just completed our grading and estimate that we have available the quantities on these pages. All stock is well grown, liberally graded and strictly No. 1. This stock is offered subject to prior sale.

Our Spring Trade List was mailed February 14. If you do not receive your copy in a few days, please write. While stock is scarce, we still have a general assortment of Fruits and Ornamentals.

TERMS: Cash with order except to those with established credit or satisfactory trade references. C.O.D. orders must be accompanied by one-fourth cash.

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SHIPMENTS. Most items are now ready for immediate shipment. Specify shipping date desired.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

PRICES—Per 100

4 to 5 feet.....	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	20.00

2 to 3 feet.....	\$16.00
18 to 24 inches.....	12.00

18 to

	4 to 5	3 to 4	2 to 3	18 to
<i>Cornus Alba Sibirica</i>	1000	1500	500	
<i>Cornus Paniculata</i>	300	400	1000	
<i>Cornus Stolonifera</i>	300	750	500	
<i>Cotoneaster Acutifolia</i>	300	1000	500	
<i>Deutzia Pride of Rochester</i>	150	500	200	
<i>Deutzia Scabra Plena</i>		50	500	
<i>Philadelphus Coronarius</i>	200	1500	500	

	3 to 4	2 to 3	24
<i>Physocarpus Opulifolius</i>	300	200	....
<i>Physocarpus Goldleaf Ninebark</i>	500	500	200
<i>Physocarpus Dwarf Ninebark</i>	300	400	....
<i>Spiraea Arguta</i>	400	300	300
<i>Spiraea Billardi</i>	500	500	200
<i>Spiraea Froebeli</i>	600	2000	2500
<i>Tamarix Hispida</i>	800	1000	500

PRICES—Per 100

4 to 5 feet.....	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	25.00
2 to 3 feet.....	20.00
18 to 24 inches.....	15.00

	4 to 5	3 to 4	2 to 3	18 to
<i>Cornus Golden Twig</i>	140	400	800	400

<i>Forsythia Fortunei</i>	150	500	1000	....
<i>Forsythia Intermedia</i>	150	500	800	....
<i>Forsythia Spectabilis</i>	500	1000	1000	....
<i>Honeysuckle Bella Albida</i>	200	300	200	....
<i>Honeysuckle Pink and Red Tatarian</i>	500	1200	600	....
<i>Lilac Rothomagensis</i>	1500	1000	500	....
<i>Viburnum Dentatum</i>	150	1000	500	500
<i>Viburnum Lantana</i>	300	600	400	....
<i>Viburnum Lentago</i>	300	1000	1000	250
<i>Viburnum Molle</i>	200	400	300	....

	4 to 5	3 to 4	2 to 3	18 to
<i>Acanthopanax Pentaphyllum</i>	500	350	....

	3 to 4	2 to 3	24
<i>Almond, Pink—own roots</i>	600	500	....
<i>Cydonia Japonica</i>	2000	2000	500
<i>Euonymus Europaeus</i>	250	150	....
<i>Euonymus Atropurpureus</i>	400	600	400
<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i>	....	250	....
<i>Ilex Verticillata</i>	150	800	800
<i>Lilac, Dr. Breitenschneider</i>	400	100	....
<i>Lilac Josikaea</i>	1200	500	....
<i>Lilac Villosa</i>	100	250	400
<i>Rhus Canadensis</i>	100	1600	1200
<i>Ribes Alpinum</i>	....	500	1500
<i>Spiraea Thunbergi</i>	....	800	200
<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	800	600	900
<i>Viburnum Opulus Sterile</i>	500	1000	200

Barberry Thunbergi, Per 100	Spiraea A. W., Per 100
8000 2 to 2½ ft.....	\$15.00
5000 18 to 24 ins.....	12.00
6000 15 to 18 ins.....	10.00

2000 2 to 2½ ft.....	\$22.00
2500 18 to 24 ins.....	18.00

1000 15 to 18 ins.....	16.00
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BUTTERFLY BUSH	Per 100
<i>Ile de France</i>	1500 No. 1
<i>Royal Red</i>	1200 No. 1



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SHENANDOAH, IOWA

E.S. Welch PRES.

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	No. 1	No. 1½
<i>Chatillon</i>	400	200
<i>Crimson Baby</i>	600	200
<i>Edith Cavell</i>	500	400
<i>Ellen Poulsen</i>	500	200
<i>Ideal</i>	300	700
<i>Orange Triumph</i>	200	150
<i>Sparkler</i>	500	250
<i>Triomphe O'leanais</i>	1000	500

See our new Spring Trade List for a good assortment of Roses still available—H. T., Hardy Climbers, Rugosa and Patented Roses, in many varieties.

Prices subject to prior sale and to change without notice.
Send complete Want List for special quotation.

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

SERVING OUR CUSTOMERS AFTER VICTORY.

With most, if not all, of his able-bodied employees in the armed forces or in war factories, the nurseryman or proprietor of a landscape service today can do one of two things. He can book as many orders as he can for the current season, break his back trying to fill them and worry himself sick over those he cannot complete. Probably he will kill himself with work before the war is over and will not have to consider these suggestions about a later season.

His only alternative is to do what he can to satisfy customers in their immediate demands, to the extent of his help and his physical ability, and then give attention to retaining the good will and patronage of those customers in a postwar era. So that he will make the most of that patronage and good will at the later time, it is not too early for the individual nurseryman to do some postwar planning now.

Besides considering the general prospects for selling nursery stock after the war, each individual needs to consider the outlook in his own locality. In a war area it would seem wise to consider the dislocations of population when the factories there turn from war orders to peacetime operations. Will there be shifting of some of the population brought by these large war factories? What effect will the housing projects in such an area have on residential building when that is possible?

Besides reviewing local market conditions, the individual nurseryman needs to review his financial position. Maybe he thinks he has been making a good deal of money because he has worked so hard himself and paid so little for help. But what will be left after Uncle Sam collects the income taxes in 1944? Have you the funds to purchase planting stock when you are able to set it in the ground, to buy the new equipment needed to replace that now rapidly becoming worn out, to provide the necessary labor to bring your nursery into full operation for the postwar period?

Then some review should be made of the labor you can count on to get back into full operation. Which, if any, of your former employees will be back? How many of your present

The Mirror of the Trade

force can you continue? If you hire new men, some period of training will be necessary for those to whom you will wish to give responsibility. The same questions will apply to the prospective sales force in the postwar period. It will require time to get agents or salesmen of worthy caliber at work.

Plenty of business for nurserymen is expected in the years immediately following the war. To do it profitably and satisfactorily, some forehanded preparation will be necessary.

TRAINED HELP.

Loss of employees to the armed forces and to war industries has impressed on many nurserymen a keener realization of the value of trained and experienced help in their operations. The management of a business in these days is enough of a job in itself without being required to direct in detail the various processes of production, digging and storing, packing and delivery, as well as catalogue-making and selling. When shrinking volume of sales or a reduced staff have made it necessary for the boss to take all these jobs of supervision on his shoulders, he may have done it readily and skillfully as a war emergency, but he will unquestionably welcome back the men who can relieve him from this arduous regime.

If he has had any energy to think about the matter at the day's end, he perhaps has already done some preparatory planning as to the way he will distribute the work when he can find men to take it over. Doubtless a considerable proportion of the old employees will be back, because there is something about the nursery business which gets into the blood and stays there.

But it can scarcely be expected that all of the former employees will be back. Moreover, if business after the war, keeping pace with the record volume of home building which is expected, is anything like what some have predicted, there will be a demand for skilled nursery help. In view of that fact, it would be good foresight to plan on training the first men who return to your service, or any qualified who may now be in your employ, so that you can expand your force sufficiently when circumstances require.

No individual business and no industry in general can expand unless

trained men are available. For nursery work there are few preparatory avenues, such as schools or apprenticeships. The staffs of most organizations in this field have been largely developed right on the place. If you expect a period of expansion in your business in the postwar period, think about the trained help you will need when it comes.

CHECK PLANT NAMES.

When your home-town newspaper invites you to contribute a spring article on plants or gardens, accept the invitation. Not only do the local citizens need your advice on what to plant and how to plant it, but the publicity you receive will do your business no harm.

But be sure you send the newspaper editor clear typewritten copy, so that the printers will have as little excuse for errors as possible. And be sure, also, that you check the spelling of the plant names you mention!

The newspaper clippings that bring us some such articles contain plant names that we barely recognize—they were evidently written in pencil from memory and the typesetters added to the mess by just guessing.

The plant buyer will be disgusted if he attempts to order by some of the names he sees. The nurseryman from whom he orders will be in no better frame of mind. Your otherwise useful publicity will be turned sour, and the newspaper would better have not printed the article.

If you haven't a standard reference book of plant names, at least check with one of the catalogues from leading trade firms in your file.

LATE DELIVERY.

If your copy of the American Nurseryman is slow in reaching you through the mail, please understand that the delay is caused by current conditions which are beyond the responsibility or control of the publisher. Current issues are sent to press on the customary schedule, and mailing is done on the date of publication, or the day preceding when possible. Only when the publication date falls on Saturday or Sunday there may be a day's delay in this schedule, as mailing facilities are not available on those days.

New England Meeting at Boston

By Louis C. Vanderbrook, Secretary

The thirty-third annual convention and war conference of the New England Nurserymen's Association, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, February 1 to 3, drew an excellent attendance.

The following slate of officers was elected for the coming year: President, Lloyd Hathaway, Abington, Mass.; vice-president, Lester W. Needham, Springfield, Mass.; secretary, Louis Vanderbrook, Manchester, Conn.; treasurer, Frederick S. Baker, Cheshire, Conn.

Ernest Bush and Marinus Van Der Pol were elected to the executive committee. Marinus Van Der Pol was chosen as delegate to the A. A. N. convention, and George Harris as alternate.

At the opening session, representatives of thirty member firms responded to the roll call, and many other individuals from these concerns were present.

President Edmund V. Mezitt, in his address, published on another page, enumerated some of the accomplishments of the nursery industry in food production and cited some of the postwar prospects in store for the industry.

Louis C. Vanderbrook read his report as secretary and Frederick S. Baker read his as treasurer, the latter being referred to an auditing committee composed of Cornelius Van Tol, Henry Verkade and Lester Needham. Treasurer Baker recommended the purchase of a series F war bond of \$500 and Seth Kelsey moved that the purchase of an additional series F bond of \$500 be made from the general fund. By their approval the members voted to invest a total of \$1,000 in bonds in addition to those already held by the association.

A proposed budget for the coming year, amounting to \$581, prepared by the secretary and approved by the executive committee, was presented for adoption and passed.

Postwar Planning.

J. K. Horner, assistant to the president and director of the division of finance at Babson Institute, spoke of the effects of planning on postwar business. He pointed out that the necessity for planning was seriously to be considered, as we are perched on a veritable keg of dynamite which could explode violently if we do not intelligently control it.

He predicted an enormous demand for goods, outlined the personnel of the National Planning Board and explained how it functions. He advised the association to cooperate in this movement and to create a planning board. He enumerated the six long business cycles which the country has experienced and pointed out how a real estate boom follows every war. Americans in 1943 saved \$84,000,000,000, a good portion of which will be spent on a gigantic postwar building boom. He said that a secondary world war depression need not necessarily take place, but if it did, it would be at least ten years

meeting was turned over to Lloyd Hathaway, chairman of the educational committee.

The program got under way with a panel of experts, consisting of Professors Dempsey, Whitcomb and Gilgut, answering such questions on nursery management as the members asked from a list passed out among them. The questions related to soil management, pest control, food crops, labor and materials.

Dr. Donald Wyman, horticulturist at the Arnold Arboretum, displayed a group of conifer branches which he had circulated among those present and he proceeded to identify them for the gathering.

Dr. L. C. Chadwick, of Ohio State University, spoke on nursery plantings for the long term. He discussed many phases of current operations and offered suggestions for future improvement, one of which was the breeding of roses for disease resistance rather than for shape and color of bud. He also said that roses should be bred for hardiness as well. In his talk he listed the recommended varieties of taxus as clintoni, hatfieldi, brownii, capitata and the dwarf close-growing spreaders.

A round-table forum on nurserymen and the war was led by Peter Mezitt, Seth Kelsey and Eugene Boerner, who outlined what their respective concerns had done in the growing of food crops and cutting of lumber for the war effort.

A second panel was led by George Thurlow, George Harris and Lester Needham, who outlined the problems ahead as they saw them.

In the evening, fifty-four members sat down to a delicious chicken dinner. President Mezitt acted as toastmaster and called upon the guests present, including Frank LaBar and R. P. White, who stole one of Don Wyman's stories.

Business Session.

Louis Vanderbrook, chairman of the membership committee, reported an increase in membership from fifty to fifty-five, one concern being reinstated and four new applications accepted, including Jack Brouwer Nurseries, New London, Conn.; Little Tree Farms, Framingham, Mass.; Milton Nursery, Milton, Mass., and Van der Voet Nursery, Taunton, Mass.

Frank S. LaBar, president of the



Lester W. Needham.

hence. The greatest danger is lack of cooperation of businessmen in industry.

Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary, in his address, criticized the policy of changing stock into dollars and recommended putting dollars back into soil in preparation for the postwar era.

Great planning of national highways is being done, which will open up an enormous need for planting material in certain sections of the country, he asserted. Reconversion will start in the present year, but will come gradually, giving no evidence of either start or finish. The labor situation will begin to ease up in certain sections, but not near war production factories. At the conclusion of his talk he answered many questions propounded by the members.

The secretary read a letter to the members from Major Peter Cascio. It was voted to have the secretary wire Major Cascio the warmest regards of all members present.

Educational day, February 2, brought sixty-three registrations. The

A. A. N., outlined some of the workings of the association and described some of the activities of the executive secretary. He reported that the board of governors will consist of ninety-one members at the Cincinnati meeting. Plans and methods of reducing this number will be presented to the board for action. He pointed out some of the facts pertinent to the necessity of maintaining a high employment level in our national economic structure. Toward the attainment of that end the A. A. N. is cooperating. He said that there will be rules and regulations even after the war, and our only salvation is the maintenance of a strong association.

Milton Allen, secretary of the committee of agriculture and forestry of the New England Council, spoke on "New England Agriculture and the Nurseryman," explaining how his organization worked through the state colleges, extension services and similar groups. He outlined the problems of operation of the various food and agricultural industries and how they were solved. New England had 903,000 home gardens in 1943, which produced 87,000,000 jars of canned food products, a definite help to the national food problem.

Standard Guarantee.

Seth Kelsey, chairman of the committee on code of ethics and uniform retail guarantee, asserted that a code of ethics meant nothing and moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Federal Trade Commission to endeavor to formulate a code of fair trade practices.

His committee also submitted a standard guarantee as follows: "We guarantee our stock to be true to name and in good condition when it leaves our hands. In no event shall we be liable for a greater amount than the purchase price. The continued life and health of plants depends largely on weather conditions and your care; therefore, we can give no further guarantee." This is to be presented at the next regular meeting of the association for action and approval.

Mrs. Sherman Whipple, Jr., addressed the members on garden clubs' service in military hospitals. She stated that their work was confined to the hospital areas and that her group supplied materials to plant Red Cross huts for the rehabilitation of wounded servicemen. They supply cut flowers, plants and seasonal decorations to hospital wards. They

function on a neuropsychiatric or therapeutic basis for the serviceman's well being. She stated that they would appreciate wholesale prices on merchandise which they might desire to purchase and also desired some sort of identification to guarantee that only their proper representatives would secure these prices.

Edgar F. Copell, of the traffic division of the department of public works, spoke on "Postwar Highway

Development in Massachusetts." He outlined the plans to alleviate the Boston central highway traffic problem by the construction of 6-lane and 4-lane highways with proper approaches. He presented a picture of the state highway system of the future, with two and three lanes in each direction. Few traffic circles will be used in the future, as these have proved not too satisfactory. He stated that rear-end collisions are still the highest source of accidents.

In the Country's Service

PURPLE HEART AWARD TO CAPT. GARDNER B. WING.

Posthumous award of the Purple Heart to Capt. Gardner B. Wing, son of Charles B. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O., for his distinctive gallantry in action, was made to his widow, who resides at Mechanicsburg. Captain Wing was killed July 27, 1943, in the action before Munda, on New Georgia island, in the Solomons, leading his men in a charge against an enemy-occupied hill in the face of heavy machine gun fire. The spot where he fell has been hallowed by his regiment, which named it Wing hill in his honor. Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, his superior officer, wrote to Captain Wing's Ohio associates: "We knew him to be capable and greatly reserved. In view of these characteristics, the circumstances of his death speak all the more highly to us of his courage and patriotism." Before entering service, Captain Wing was employed as landscape architect in the Ohio department of highways. Major General Beightler was formerly Ohio state highway director.

A brother, Lieut. Joseph O. Wing, was killed in action when his plane was shot down. Another brother, Winston Wing, is in service, while the fourth, Benjamin Wing, is at home.

An impressive requiem Eucharist was observed on Armistice day in honor of the two fallen Wing boys, at the Church of Our Savior, Mechanicsburg.

LIEUT. JAMES PHIFER, who was in the employ of Baker Bros. Co., Fort Worth, Tex., and other midwest firms before entering the army, is now on the general staff in the south Pacific somewhere, his address being APO 500, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

H. A. LUCAS PROMOTED.

Henry A. Lucas, representative of George B. Carpenter & Co., Chicago, Ill., and an employee of that firm for thirty-two years, was recently promoted from major to lieutenant colonel in the army air forces.

During World war I, he entered service as a private, advanced through the noncommissioned officers' grades and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry at La Val Bonne, France, March 15, 1919. Upon returning from foreign duty in 1919, he resigned his commission in the infantry reserve, only to re-enter the service in October, 1927. In February, 1931, he left the reserve corps to accept a commission as a first lieutenant in the Michigan national guard for duty with the 126th infantry, and when the national guard was ordered into federal service, he was in command of Company D with the rank of captain.

February 10, 1942, he was ordered to duty with the IV Fighter Command army air forces, to serve as assistant A-2 (intelligence officer), advancing to the rank of major. His present assignment is as A-2 (chief intelligence) officer of the San Francisco Fighter Wing, in which capacity, January 10, 1944, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

FRANK HUGHART, youngest son of H. F. Hughart, Hamel, Minn., has joined the army.

THREE of the sons of Gust J. Wermter, proprietor of the Pequot Nursery, Pequot Lakes, Minn., are in the service. They are Melvin C., Walter W. and Arthur Wermter, the last-named now with the medical corps in north Africa. Of the three other sons, one is working in a war factory and two are at home helping their father keep his twenty acres of ornamental stock in good shape.

Profiting from Our Problems

By Edmund V. Mezitt

Although the past year has been a profitable one for most of us, it has presented many problems, and yet, through these problems, we have learned infinitely more than in any other one-year period in my recollection.

We have proved that we are agriculturists in the true sense of the word. To prove this we went all-out and gambled the continuance of our nursery business against the hazardous task of breaking new ground for essential food crops or filling contracts for lumber and other items entirely foreign to our normal practice. We have learned that these extra undertakings have been difficult, and little, if any, profit has resulted. Yet we are planning to continue them for the duration at least.

The labor shortage has caused us no end of problems. Yet through these problems we had an opportunity to learn more about our labor. In spite of less help—much of that inexperienced—we have held a firmer control over our operations, a condition that obtains whenever management and labor cooperate to the fullest extent. In knowing our men by their names, showing an interest in them, understanding their problems and being willing to give them some of our time to hear a complaint or a suggestion, we cannot help securing a similar interest from them in us, and thus in our business. Furthermore, in this closer association we have found short cuts in the work as it was formerly carried out. Our greatest overhead, good times or bad, is labor. May we always give it proper and considerate supervision.

That our industry stands on the threshold of a bright future goes almost without saying. Daily we read of tremendous building and public works projects to start immediately following the end of the war. Statisticians tell us that ten to fifteen million new homes, on an average of thirty-three per cent better than prewar caliber, are practically a certainty. The fact that they will be of better timber speaks for itself that they should be adaptable to landscaping.

Address of Edmund V. Mezitt, president of the New England Nurserymen's Association, at the annual meeting, at Boston, February 1.

The Meritt parkway has become a cynosure of modern highways. Most of New England has viewed its beauty and clamors for continuance of highway construction along these lines. Yet without the shrubs, ground covers and trees that frame the well designed bridges and curves in the road, this highway would be hardly better than average. Our government has already appropriated tremendous sums of money for highway development, and we are being led to believe that these projects will be beautiful as well as functional.

To supplement these tremendous projects, our American Association



Edmund V. Mezitt.

of Nurserymen has started the ball rolling to publicize the merits of war memorials in the form of plantings. Local nurseries will, in all probability, be called upon for much of the work. The actual profit in dollars and cents will be, and should be, small on such projects when they are carried out. We, as nurserymen, wish to prove the advantages of this type of memorial, which we in all true measure believe to be the finest—trees, gardens, parks—becoming more beautiful and inspiring as the years go on, the finest remembrance of the men who fought and died so that America may become more beautiful and fruitful. Our performance in this work, which will come at a time when more profitable business is on hand, may reward us many fold during lean years in the future.

What possible form of advertising can better further the use of our products than a picture of healthy plants in proper settings, alive with the songs of birds, with a background of billowy clouds and blue sky, and viewed by the entire population of our communities? Let us not fumble this opportunity and disillusion the public after the fine start our Washington office will give this venture.

The victory garden program has contributed tremendously both to the war effort of our country and to the interest of people in growing plants. The sponsoring of many harvest shows by our American association has increased this interest in gardening. When our national food production problems are over, may we hope that these victory gardeners have not overworked their enthusiasm and that many will find new fields of interest in ornamental plants!

It has been aptly said that coming events cast their shadows before them. Several years ago, we in Massachusetts brought the problem of state nurseries before the legislature with a point that we could supply the demands of the state for trees better and more economically than could the state nurseries. We were defeated in our effort to wrest this undertaking from the state. Now we are definitely confronted with the need of a supply of plants for highways and public works projects in the period immediately following the war. Can we fill the demand for stock that will be made? The fact that native plants will, in all probability, be used in great volume means that we shall be confronted with the competition of collected plants. Furthermore, the department of public works will expand its own nursery if our supply is not adequate. The growing of trees for reforestation will prove small competition, indeed, compared with state competition in the growing of ornamental trees and shrubs.

With the termination of the war, the free enterprise system so revered by us all will be faced with the employment of 55,000,000 to 62,000,000 workers, approximately 10,000,000 more than during the 30's. That most of this number can be absorbed by private industry is

the goal set by the committee of economic development in its efforts to promote our system of private enterprise. We shall find ourselves playing a large part in that program, as we are the foundation from which will rise countless jobs such as planting, maintenance and care of our products after they have reached our clients. Therefore, it behooves us to maintain our nurseries in the best condition possible in anticipation of that great responsibility.

In line with this thought, let me remind you that our business is turning from one of largely a luxury nature to one of extreme usefulness. We have proved that we are adept in other lines of endeavor, but it will be poor proof of management indeed if we find ourselves without

plants when they will be demanded of us several years hence. The success of our industry has always depended upon the welfare of the nation as a whole. Our plans in the past have often been symptomatic. We have followed the rising curves of the charts on the wall, and our markets were often gone by the time we were ready to deliver.

But these are not ordinary times. As sure as we are of the peace that will follow, we can also be sure of a market for our products. We all realize that a peace worth fighting for is a peace worth planning for, and our country in making these plans needs our assistance. Let's continue with our war effort, but remember, we have an even greater stake in the peace!

Americanism

The following remarks are not wholly original, but have been gathered from discussion and reading. They are my firm beliefs and convictions. Since they are of an unusual character for a nurserymen's convention, I have asked and received permission from the executive committee to pass them on to you.

I believe that our democratic government thrives best in an atmosphere of frank, free and open public discussion of its strength and weaknesses.

The relationship of the government to the individual has sometimes been a real fifty-fifty partnership; at other times it has been like the sausage that was made of horse and rabbit, fifty-fifty, one horse and one rabbit.

Hundreds of millions of human beings today live in a spiritual and physical enslavement in which fear is the dominant characteristic.

What we still forget is that these people were once free. They once read, thought and worshipped as they pleased. We can all remember a free France, free Italy and free Germany.

What happened to these liberty-loving peoples?

Failing to discharge their civic responsibilities as good citizens, they were enslaved by dictators.

Let us recognize these facts because we in the United States stand at the brink of a similar disaster.

Private enterprise is threatened by policies promoted by persons who believe that America should be rebuilt

Statement presented by Lester W. Needham, Springfield, Mass., at the recent meeting of the New England Nurserymen's Association.

by bureaucratic dictation and controlled largely by governmental spending and subsidy. They would substitute a government-planned economy for free enterprise. This is incompatible with freedom. It concentrates all economic and political power in a few hands. Great concentration of power anywhere results in tyranny.

The founders of our government recognized this fact and adopted a constitution to prevent concentration of political and economic power. It was divided between federal and state governments and further divided among executive, legislative and judicial branches of our government.

Who will dispute that during the past ten years the legislative department of our federal government and the judiciary for a lesser period have both been under the thumb of one man?

Is this not the pattern followed by all dictators in assuming complete control?

The founders of our government prohibited the taking of private property without due process of law and just compensation; however, today this is being done in the name of a national emergency.

This may be necessary in time of war, but in the light of past experience what assurance have we that these liberties will be restored after the war?

In the past decade we have seen the legislative grant the executive one emergency power after another with unprecedented appropriations. Do you remember any of these powers being returned to the people?

Japan, Germany and Italy are

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

good examples of where concentration of power has destroyed freedom. Our forefathers fostered this ideal of preventing great concentration of power anywhere and kept us the freest and most prosperous people on earth.

Those who believe in freedom of enterprise must resist this concentration of power in every legitimate way. The responsibility is yours and mine, and as good citizens we must not shirk it.

Some misguided citizens charge that to criticize our government in time of war impedes the war effort, aids the enemy and is therefore disloyal. That blanket indictment is supposed to muffle all criticism, but it does not deceive any thinking citizen.

Abraham Lincoln had this to say: "It isn't only right of a citizen, but it is his duty to criticize the administrators of government in wartimes as well as peacetimes, when in his opinion the administrators are doing things destructive to our government."

Next November you will have an opportunity to help decide whether we shall have a concentration of power or return to free enterprise. You may wholly disapprove of what I say, but I trust you will defend my right as a private citizen to state my opinion.

MICHIGAN PRESIDENT.

After serving a year as vice-president of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen and serving on committees and in the state A. A. N. chapter, Walter M. Coon last month was elected president of the state organization. He operates the Farmington Gardens Nursery at Farmington, Mich., a local retail business, and has thirteen acres of stock.



Walter M. Coon.

Awards at New Jersey Meeting

WIN FOOD CERTIFICATE.

The New Jersey secretary of agriculture, Willard H. Allen, presented a food production certificate to the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, in recognition of the members' contribution to the nation's wartime foods program, at the recent annual meeting of the association. In awarding the certificate, comparable to the Army-Navy "E" conferred on war industries, Secretary Allen pointed out that one-fourth of the N.J.A.N. membership produced more than 700 acres of food crops and devoted 36,400 square feet of greenhouse space to vegetable production. Shown in the accompanying illustration are, left to right, William Flemer, Princeton Nurseries, largest food producer among N.J.A.N. members; Secretary Allen; Arthur Levick, Bridgeton, retiring president, and Dr. P. P. Pirone, secretary of the association.

AWARD TO P. M. KOSTER.

When the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen awarded its certificate of merit for outstanding service to the nursery industry to P. M. Koster at its annual meeting January 26, three days after his seventy-eighth birthday, recognition was given to the fact that twenty-five years ago in that state he began a career of achievement in this country after having performed a lifetime of accomplishment in his native Holland. Acceptance of the award at Trenton, N. J., was made by Mrs. Koster, since he has been confined by illness since an operation last October.

His career in this country, as well as his personal stature among fellow nurserymen, had been previously acclaimed in trade meetings, particularly in that of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association at Philadelphia last summer. Earlier tribute to his reputation in his native Holland came on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in 1936, when a representative from The Netherlands, Jan Dykhuis, came to this country as emissary of the Holland Plant Exporters' Association and in its name presented its founder and first honorary president with a magnificent reproduction of one of Holland's great seventeenth-century painters, Vermeer.

Pieter Marinus Koster was born at Boskoop, January 23, 1866, the



Pieter M. Koster.

son of Arie Koster and Jansje van Heiningen. Since the fifteenth century, Boskoop has appeared in the annals of European countries by reference to its famous horticultural products. The annals of the Koster family date back to about 1647, as indicated by parchment deeds in its possession today. For several generations the Koster family has devoted itself to the development of horticulture, and Mr. Koster's father founded the first Dutch school of ornamental horticulture, to which

many boys from foreign countries came to study.

After graduating from college, Pieter M. Koster followed the custom of his town and set out to work in the various horticultural centers of Europe and to study the methods in the different countries.

With this thorough training, he took over his father's and grandfather's nurseries and continued the work. When The Netherlands government commissioned Arie Koster to write a standard work on pomology, seeds from all over the world were sent him. In 1880 he received some spruce seeds from a collector in the Rocky mountain region of Colorado, and from the resultant seedlings there appeared an unusually blue spruce of a steel-blue color and fine symmetrical growing habit. From it Pieter Koster grafted a scion on a Norway spruce understock, and this tree became the parent plant of the millions of the Koster blue spruce to be seen today.

After taking over his father's nurseries, Mr. Koster decided to develop trade with America. In the late nineteenth century there was an enormous demand for nursery stock of the finer kind, such as azaleas, rhododendrons, yews, boxwoods, clematis, etc., with which to lay out parks and estates. American nurseries purchased much of their merchandise from abroad, growing only such plants as were easy to produce in our climate.

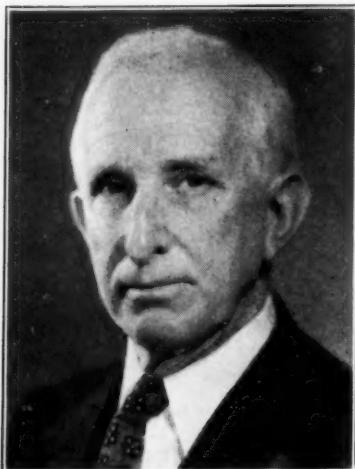
In 1888 Mr. Koster came to Amer-



New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture Presents Food Production Certificate.

ica for the first time. He visited this country annually for thirty years, crossing the Atlantic ocean sixty-nine times and remaining on these shores after the sixty-ninth trip.

Prof. C. S. Sargent, the renowned director of the Arnold Arboretum, became a great friend of Mr. Koster and acquired many specimens of evergreens from him for the show gardens at Jamaica Plain. It was at Professor Sargent's suggestion that Mr. Koster developed the hardy strain of azaleas known as the Kos-



C. R. Jacobus.

ter Kaempferi hybrids, now not only popular in the New England states but elsewhere.

In 1897 Pieter Koster married Mlle. Henriette Juliette Barreau, Paris, France. Mrs. Koster is the last living straight descendant of Frederic Chopin, the famous pianist and composer. One son, Dr. Rudolf Koster, resides at Nutley, N. J. There are two daughters, Mrs. Leonard J. Roggeveen, of New York city, and Mrs. John S. White, Huntington Station, N. Y., as well as one grandson, Vincent Roggeveen, C. E., Greensville, N. C., and a small granddaughter, Susan Koster.

In 1893 Mr. Koster represented The Netherlands government at the Chicago world's fair. At the international flower show at Boskoop in 1912 he was official host and made addresses of welcome.

As early as 1911 he realized that the greatly expanding international trade of Boskoop called for reorganization to prevent competitive curtailment of prices and profits. He was the founder and organizer of the Holland Plant Exporters' Association, a new type of organization,

cooperative in type, regulating prices as well as the quantities of stock to be grown. It became the model of many other cooperative groups in The Netherlands. As a result of his successful work, Mr. Koster was nominated for membership to The Netherlands Estates General in 1918, but he had already decided to settle in the United States, foregoing political life.

The enactment of the plant quarantine law, followed by quarantine 37, cut off a great part of the tremendous trade of European nurseries with America. Mr. Koster sold most of his ancestral nurseries and came to America. He settled at Bridgeton, N. J., where he founded Koster & Co., and brought in his wake many of his countrymen skilled in horticulture, a number of whom settled in south Jersey.

Some years later Mr. Koster left Bridgeton to take over the management of the 250-acre nursery of Malmo & Co., at Seattle, Wash. He returned from the west coast in 1931 and in that year took over the management of the Bagatelle Nursery, Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y., where the eighty-eight acres form a model nursery.

NEW JERSEY OFFICERS.

C. Russell Jacobus, this year's president of the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, grows perennials and annuals, for retail trade, operating Cedar View Farms, at Upper Montclair, N. J. He has a splendid roadside stand, at which most of his crops are sold. He is a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey farm bureau and recently retired as president of the Essex county board of agriculture. His son, Francis, is a corporal in the army in Italy and his daughter, Sgt. Leah Mae Jacobus, is a member of the Wacs now in London.

Kurt Meyer, vice-president of the association, is serving Uncle Sam instead of the organization this year. Enlisting in the Seabees in the navy as petty officer third-class in April, 1943, and now a petty officer second class, he moved on with his outfit this month after a six months' stay in Florida. Born in Germany in 1904 and taking a course in agriculture at Ludwigslust, he arrived in the United States in January, 1924. He worked in several nurseries for five years and then organized the Hackettstown Nurseries, Inc., at Hackettstown, N. J., with Eric Johnson.

August C. Kindsgrab, perennial treasurer of the association since 1929, was taken into partnership April 1, 1925, by his father, the late Dietrich H. Kindsgrab, and his brother, G. William Kindsgrab, who had been engaged in the growing of nursery stock and landscaping since 1916 as St. Cloud Nurseries, West Orange. Today he and his brother continue the business. Born at Orange, N. J., June 24, 1890, he moved to East Orange at an early age and, after graduating from high school there in 1909, entered the long lines accounting department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He was so employed except for a short period in the army during World war I until entering the nursery business.

Dr. P. P. Pirone, reelected secretary, has been associated with the New Jersey agricultural experiment station and the college of agriculture of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, for the past five years in the capacity of research specialist in diseases of ornamentals. Previously he spent ten years in the department of plant pathology at Cornell University. Author of a highly successful book on the care of trees, Dr. Pirone has also published many technical and popular articles and



Kurt Meyer.

has been a frequent speaker on the radio. At present he is spending most of his time on the victory garden movement in New Jersey, acting as executive assistant to the state chairman and secretary of the state victory garden and food conservation committee. He is married and the father of three boys and one girl.

New York State Groups Unite

The Allied Nurserymen's Association and the Long Island Nurserymen's Association played hosts to the newly formed state-wide New York State Nurserymen's Association at its first formal meeting, at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York city, January 27, and played that part most hospitably and effectively. Approximately 100 were in attendance at the day-long session, which began with local meetings in the forenoon, continued with a luncheon and afternoon session and concluded with a banquet and speakers following. Compliments were numerous regarding the effecting of the new organization of nurserymen, and a splendid spirit of accomplishment pervaded throughout.

On the afternoon program, Stuart Constable, of the design division of the New York city park department, outlined the requirements of the park department for planting materials. In the discussion that followed, it was evident that there was a strong desire between those in the park department and those in the nursery industry for closer cooperation. A committee was appointed to discuss problems of specifications and quantities and types of materials needed, and it was felt that such an arrangement would be helpful to both parties.

Dr. Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Nurserymen's Association, spoke on the value of trade associations to the businessmen of the country and complimented the New York group on forming the new state-wide association. E. D. Seymour, of New York, also complimented the group.

Dr. A. B. Buchholz spoke on regulatory work and the activity of the department of agriculture and markets at Albany. He said that the Japanese beetle was being controlled by the milky disease, that was being introduced where this pest was severe. He invited nurserymen to ask for spore plantings where it was thought they might be needed. He said that the Dutch elm disease was proving less serious than was at first thought it might be. By keeping trees in good condition and in good vigor, they can be kept largely free from disease. He reported splendid cooperation in controlling the X-disease of peaches in the state, but said that for the good of the industry, even more rigid inspection might be expected during the coming year.

He said that inspectors would be watching carefully to see that peaches and species of prunus plantings were not closer than 500 feet from chokecherries and hedge rows. He indicated that New York state nursery stock has a good reputation and that it was to the nurseryman's interest that that reputation be maintained by proper inspection and certification.

There were about seventy-five in attendance at the dinner, which was served at the Pennsylvania hotel under pleasant surroundings. Following the dinner, Prof. Joseph P. Porter, of Cornell University, spoke on "Landscape Trends in the Post-

men for the fine arrangements which they had made for the meeting and for the fine spirit of hospitality.

Officers of the state association are: President Howard Taylor, East View; vice-president, Howard Maloney, Dansville, and secretary-treasurer, H. B. Tukey, Geneva. Directors are Val Curtis, Poughkeepsie; Howard Taylor, East View; Leslie MacRobbie, East Patchogue; Charles Mouquin, Glen Head; D. C. Brown, Rochester; R. L. Holmes, Newark; L. C. Engleson, Newark, and Howard Maloney, Dansville.

Allied Election.

The short time allowed for the meeting of the Allied Nurserymen's Association in the forenoon permitted the transaction of little business besides the election of officers. Valneau Curtis, Callicoon, was reelected president. William Godding, of the Poughkeepsie Nursery Co., Poughkeepsie, who was treasurer the past year, was chosen to take over also the duties of secretary. Howard C. Taylor was continued as A. A. N. delegate for another year.

Long Island Meeting.

At the meeting of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association, President John Visser and Secretary Charles R. Mouquin reviewed the happenings of last year, pointed out the advantages of membership in the state-wide association and read the constitution and bylaws for the state organization adopted at Albany last November. A motion for adoption prevailed. On motion the dues of the Long Island association were raised to \$10.

A letter from P. M. Koster expressed his regret at being unable to attend the meeting. By unanimous vote, a telegram was sent Mr. Koster in response.

Following the report of the nominating committee, the following officers were elected: President, John Visser, Springfield Gardens; vice-president, Walter Scherer, Northport; treasurer, Casper Van Bourgondien, East Hempstead; secretary, Charles R. Mouquin, Glen Head. Matthew Ottevanger, Mineola, was elected to the executive committee.

When President Visser pointed out the advantages of having two alternates for directors from the Long Island association to the state association, Flemer Faulk was elected for two years and G. Clifton Sammis for one year.



Howard Taylor.

KOSTER NURSERY

Wholesale Nurserymen

SEABROOK FARMS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

— PRICE LIST, SPRING, 1944 —

LINING-OUT STOCK

S.—Seedlings. G.—Grafted. Dbl.—Double. C.—Cuttings. Dwf.—Dwarf. Sgl.—Single.

100 1000
rate. rate.

ACER atropurpureum novum. G. True
Red Japanese Maple.

6 to 10 in., 1-yr. tpls., field-grown... \$0.35 \$0.30
9 to 12 in., 2-yr. tpls., field-grown... .45 .40

AZALEA Babeuf. S. From this salm-

on-orange named mollis.

—**Hugo Hardyer.** S. Deep red named

deciduous.

—**Koster's Brilliant.** S. Orange-red

hybrid of mollis x sinensis.

4 to 8 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds.... .35 .30

—**J. C. van Tol.** S. Orange-red type

mollis.

—**mollis.** S. Orange to yellow.

4 to 8 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds.... .15 .12

6 to 10 in., 3-yr. tpls., field beds.... .25 .20

—**macronularia.** S. Very early, rosy-

purple flowers.

8 to 12 in., 3-yr. tpls., field-grown... .30 .25

BIOTA aurea maura. G. Berckmans

Golden Biota.

6 to 8 in., 1-yr. tpls., field-grown... .30 .25

8 to 10 in., 2-yr. tpls., field-grown... .40 .35

CORNUS florida rubra. G. Red.

—**floripendula.** G. Double white.

15 to 30 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds... .45 .40

HAMAMELIS mollis. S.

10 to 15 in., 2-yr. untpl. seedlings... \$50.00 per 1,000.

—**mollis.** G.

10 to 15 in., 2-yr. beds.... .40 .35

ILEX bullata. C. Dwarf Boxwood

Holly.

—**crassata.** C. Japanese Holly.

—**glabra.** C. Inkberry.

6 to 9 in., 2-yr. tpls., bed-grown.... .20 .18

—**opaca** named varieties. G. Ameri-

can.

—**Baley.** Large, spiny leaves; red

berries.

—**Female.** Heavy berries, good foli-

age, hardy.

—**Howard.** Columnar, small red ber-

ries.

—**Hume No. 1.** Spreading, spineless

leaves.

—**Pitman.** Hardiest, large-fruited,

wide large leaf, best.

12 to 18 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds... .40 .35

—**verticillata.** S. Black Alder, red.

9 to 12 in., 3-yr. untpl. seedlings... \$20.00 per 1,000.

JUNIPER meyeri. C. Meyer's Fish-

tall.

—**pfitzeri.** C. Spreading Pfitzer.

—**stricta.** C. Spiny Greek.

9 to 12 in., 3-yr. tpls., field-grown... .33 .30

—**busia.** G. Bushy Upright.

—**canariensis.** G. Dark Green Upright.

—**glauca.** G. Blue Virginia.

—**keteleri.** G. Pyramidal.

9 to 12 in., 1-yr. tpls., field beds.... .40 .35

LABURNUM vossii. S. Golden Rain.

12 to 18 in., untpl. seedlings.... .12 .10

MAGNOLIA soulangiana. G. Pink

Saucer.

—**alba.** G. White soulangiana.

—**lennel.** G. Dark purple.

—**cordata.** G. Excellent habit.

—**nigra.** G. Blackish-red soulangiana.

—**parviflora.** G. White, large leaves.

12 to 18 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds... .75 .65

PICEA kosteriana. G. Koster's Blue

Spruce.

4 to 6 in., 2-yr. tpls., bed-grown.... .65 .55

PIERIS japonica. C. Jap. Andromeda.

6 to 9 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds.... .30 .25

PINUS mugo. S. Dwarf Mugho Pine.

4 to 6 in., 2-yr. untpl. seedlings... \$25.00 per 1,000.

6 to 9 in., 2-yr. untpl. seedlings... \$25.00 per 1,000.

—**nigra.** S. Austrian Pine.

—**resinosa.** S. Red Pine.

—**strobus.** S. White Pine.

6 to 9 in., 2-yr. untpl. seedlings... \$25.00 per 1,000.

9 to 12 in., 2-yr. untpl. seedlings... \$25.00 per 1,000.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii glauca. S.

Douglas Fir.

6 to 8 in., 2-yr. untpl. seedlings... \$25.00 per 1,000.

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea. C.

Golden Plum.

8 to 10 in., 3-yr. tpls., field-grown... \$0.30 \$0.25

RHODODENDRON named hybrids

(grafted). All rhododendron var-

ieties are grafted on hardy un-

derstock by expert propagators.

—**Album Elégans.** White, tall, fast

upright.

—**America.** Red, medium, bushy.

—**Caractacus.** Old-fashioned crimson,

medium.

—**Cataventosa Album.** White, medium.

—**Cat. Boursault.** Red-purple, strong.

—**Cat. Grand.** Lilac, compact, bushy,

hardiest.

—**Charles Dickens.** Red, tall.

—**Dr. Dresselhuys.** Red, tall.

—**Edward S. Rand.** Red, medium.

—**English Roseum.** Clear pink Roseum

Elegans.

—**Everestianum.** Lilac, dwarf.

—**Ignatius Sargent.** Red, medium-tall.

—**Kettledrum.** Red, medium.

—**Mrs. C. S. Sargent.** Light red, bushy.

—**Parson's Gloriosum.** Clear pink, me-

dium.

—**Parson's Grandiflorum.** Wine-red,

medium-tall.

—**President Lincoln.** Light purple,

tall, very hardy.

—**Purpureum Elegans.** Purple, medium.

—**Roseum Elegans.** Orchid-pink, me-

dium-compact, best.

(Note: The best 10 va-

rieties preceded by *)

10 to 15 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds... .85 .75

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. S.

Carolina.

8 to 12 in., 2-yr. tpls., bed-grown... .18 .15

TAXUS hatfieldii. G. Hatfield's Yew.

6 to 8 in., 1-yr. tpls., bed-grown... .20 .18

8 to 10 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds... .25 .22

9 to 12 in., 2-yr. tpls., field beds... .35 .30

—**hunnewelliana.** G. Hunnewell's Yew.

8 to 12 in., 3-yr. tpls., beds.... .35 .30

—**cuspidata spreading.** C. Spreading.

—**hickelii.** C. Upright Hick's Columnar.

6 to 9 in., 1-yr. tpls., field beds... .20 .18

8 to 10 in., 3-yr. tpls., field beds... .35 .30

THUJA pyramidalis. C. Pyramidal.

—**wareana.** C. Siberian.

—**woodwardii.** C. Woodward Dwarf

Globe.

8 to 12 in., 3-yr. tpls., field beds... .25 .20

VIBURNUM carlesii. G. Fairly good.

6 to 9 in., 1-yr. grafted, bed-grown... .40 .35

SPECIMEN STOCK

B&B SIGNIFIES BALLED AND BURLAPPED

10 100

ABIES concolor. White Fir.

rate. rate.

12 to 15 in., B&B..... \$0.75 \$0.65

15 to 18 in., B&B..... 1.00 .90

ACER atropurpureum novum. Red

Maple.

12 to 15 in., B&B..... 1.00 .90

15 to 18 in., B&B..... 1.50 1.25

AZALEA Benigirl. Deep red Kurume

AB.

—**Flame.** Large, easy-forcing E.

—**J. T. Lovett.** Very late, carmine,

compact DE.

—**Kinnozai.** Dwarf, deep red B.

—**Ledifolia alba.** Hardy, white, tall

BE.

—**macrantha.** Large, red, late CDE.

—**Macrostemon.** Salmon-red, dwf. B.

—**Magnolia.** Lavender E.

—**Maxwell.** Very late, large red E.

—**Pink Beauty.** Soft pink D.

—**Pink Pearl.** Large pink, dbl. AE.

—**Pinkie.** Rose-purple, hardy E.

—**Salmon Beauty.** Beautiful salmon

ABCD.

—**Snow.** Pure white, double AB.

—**Sweetbriar.** Clear pink, double AB.

—**Yodogawa.** Purplish-pink, dbl. A.

A.—6 to 8 in., B&B..... .60 .50

B.—8 to 10 in., B&B..... .75 .65

C.—10 to 12 in., B&B..... 1.00 .60

D.—12 to 15 in., B&B..... 1.50 1.25

E.—15 to 18 in., B&B..... 2.00 1.75

—**pernayi.** Evergreen Dwarf.

8 to 10 in., B&B..... .75 .65

12 to 15 in., B&B..... 1.50 1.25

AZALEA—Continued.

10 100

Coral Bells. Double, shell-pink.

—**Hinodegirl.** Red, evergreen.

4 to 6 in., B&B..... \$0.45 \$0.40

6 to 8 in., B&B..... .60 .50

8 to 10 in., B&B..... .75 .65

—**kaempferi.** S. Orange to pink.

15 to 18 in., B&B..... 1.00 .90

—**kaempferi** named varieties. Developed

by Mr. Koster from the

malivaria x kaempferi cross.

The best and hardest azaleas.

Atalanta. Orchid-pink, tall, ABD.

Carmen. Clear pink AB.

Cleopatra. Early, light pink, tall BC.

Fedora. Large pink, best, medium

CD.

Martha. Late, pink, dwarf BC.

Norma. Deep pink, midseason, compact B.

Othello. Early, orange BC.

Swan White. Clear white A.

Zampa. Midseason, crimson-pink B.

A.—8 to 10 in., B&B..... .60 .50

B.—10 to 12 in., B&B..... .75 .65

C.—12 to 15 in., B&B..... 1.00 .90

D.—15 to 18 in., B&B..... 1.50 1.25

—**BERBERIS julianae.** Evergreen.

—**sargentiana.** 18 to 24 in. only.

—**tricanthophora.** 2 to 3 ft. only.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**verruculosa.** Dwarf Evergreen.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**verruculosa.** 2 to 3 ft. only.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS julianae.** Evergreen.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii.** Evergreen.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

18 to 24 in. only.

—**BERBERIS thunbergii** var. *opaca*.

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		10 rate.	100 rate.
ILEX—Continued.			
NAMED VARIETIES. Grafted hy-			
brids.			
<i>English.</i>			
<i>Chinese.</i>			
<i>Smooth leaves, abundant</i>			
<i>berries.</i>			
<i>Heavy berry-bearing plants.</i>			
<i>Hume No. 1.</i> Spreading, spineless			
<i>leaves.</i>			
<i>Hume No. 2.</i> Large spiny leaves,			
<i>bright fruit.</i>			
<i>Burk.</i> Best columnar habit, ber-			
<i>ries in clusters.</i>			
<i>Lake City.</i> Dark leaves, orange.			
<i>Male.</i> For pollination of female.			
<i>Pitman.</i> Hardiest, large berry, spiny			
<i>wire leaves, best.</i>			
<i>Taber.</i> Narrow upright, large ber-			
<i>ries.</i>			
18 to 24 in., B&B. ....	.85	.85	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.25	1.00	
JUNIPER burkii. Burk's Blue Vir-			
<i>ginia.</i> 3 to 4 ft. only.			
<i>camerri.</i> Dark green.			
<i>communaris.</i> Chinese Blue, 3 to 4 ft.			
<i>only.</i>			
<i>keetleerl.</i> Pyramidal, 3 to 4 ft. only.			
<i>scopulorum.</i> Colorado, 2 to 3 ft.			
<i>only.</i>			
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	1.75	1.50	
<i>Andorra.</i> <i>Horizontalis Plumosa.</i>			
<i>hibernica.</i> Irish, 2 to 3 ft. only.			
<i>subina.</i> Savin's Vane.			
18 to 24 in., B&B. ....	.85	.75	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.25	1.00	
<i>globosa.</i> Globe, 18 to 24 in. only.			
<i>pitzeana.</i> Spreading Pitzer.			
<i>evergreen.</i> Meyer's Fishtail, 18 to 24			
in. only.			
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.25	1.00	
2 to 2 1/2 ft., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
<i>stricta.</i> Spiny Greek.			
10 to 12 in., B&B. ....	.60	.50	
12 to 15 in., B&B. ....	.75	.65	
LARIX europaea. European Larch.			
<i>leptolepis.</i> Japanese Larch.			
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	1.25	1.00	
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	2.00	1.75	
LIBOCEDRUS deodara. Incense			
Cedar.			
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	2.00	....
5 to 6 ft., B&B.	2.50	....
MAGNOLIA soulangiana. Pink Saucer.			
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.75	1.50	
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	2.25	2.00	
NANINDIA domestica. Heavenly Bam-			
boo.			
2 to 3 ft., B&B. ....	.85	.75	
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	1.00	.90	
OSMANTHUS aquifolia. False Holly.			
9 to 12 in., B&B. ....	.85	.75	
PICEA canadensis. White Spruce, 12			
to 15 in. only.			
<i>engelmanni.</i> Engelmann, 12 to 15			
in. only.			
<i>pungens.</i> Colorado Blue.			
12 to 15 in., B&B. ....	.70	.60	
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.00	.90	
<i>excelsa.</i> Norway.			
12 to 15 in., B&B. ....	.45	.40	
15 to 18 in., B&B. ....	.55	.50	
18 to 24 in., B&B. ....	.65	.60	
2 to 3 ft., B&B. ....	.85	.75	
PIERIS japonica. Japanese Androm-			
eda.			
10 to 12 in., B&B. ....	.75	.65	
12 to 15 in., B&B.	1.00	.90	
15 to 18 in., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
PINUS cembra. Swiss Stone Pine,			
12 to 15 in. only.			
<i>parviflora glauca.</i> Blue Japanese,			
2 to 3 ft. only.			
12 to 15 in., B&B.	1.25	1.00	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	3.25	3.00	
<i>densiflora.</i> Japanese Red, 18 to 24			
in. and 2 to 3 ft.			
<i>nigra.</i> Austrian, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to			
4 ft.			
<i>strobus.</i> White, 3 to 4 ft. only.			
<i>sylvestris.</i> Scotch.			
<i>thunbergii.</i> Japanese Black, 18 to			
24 in. and 2 to 3 ft.			
18 to 24 in., B&B. ....	.70	.60	
2 to 3 ft., B&B. ....	.85	.75	
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	1.25	1.00	
PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii glauca.			
Douglas Fir.			
2 to 3 ft., B&B. ....	.85	.75	
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	1.25	1.00	

		10 rate.	100 rate.
RETINOSPORA pumosa. Plume			
Cypress, no 15 to 18 in.			
— <i>plumosa aurea.</i> Golden Plume, no			
2 to 3 ft.			
— <i>squarrosa veitchii.</i> Moss.			
15 to 18 in., B&B. ....	.80	.60	
18 to 24 in., B&B. ....	.75	.65	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.00	.90	
— <i>squarrosa nana.</i> Dwarf Moss.			
12 to 15 in., B&B. ....	.85	.75	
RHODODENDRON catawbiense			
named hybrids.			
A.—12 to 15 in., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
B.—15 to 18 in., B&B.	1.75	1.50	
C.—18 to 24 in., B&B.	2.25	2.00	
D.—2 to 2 1/2 ft., B&B.	3.00	2.75	
(Letters after varieties			
indicate sizes available.)			
TAXUS—Continued.			
— <i>brev.</i> nana. Dwarf Yew.			
10 to 12 in., B&B.	\$1.00	\$0.90	
12 to 15 in., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
15 to 18 in., B&B.	2.00	1.75	
— <i>hastifolia.</i> Pyramidal or Columnar.			
12 to 15 in., B&B.	1.00	.90	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	2.50	2.25	
— <i>hicksii</i> seedlings, various upright			
forms.			
15 to 18 in., B&B.	1.00	.90	
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	2.00	1.75	
— <i>hunnewelliana.</i> Vase-shaped.			
18 to 24 in., B&B.	2.00	1.75	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	2.50	2.25	
— <i>intermedia</i> , equal width and			
height.			
12 to 15 in., B&B.	1.00	.90	
15 to 18 in., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
18 to 24 in., B&B.	2.00	1.75	
— <i>repens</i> Creeping Yew.			
12 to 15 in., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
15 to 18 in., B&B.	2.00	1.75	
— <i>fastigata.</i> Upright.			
10 to 12 in., B&B.	1.00	.90	
THUJA globosa. Globe, no 2 to 3 ft.			
— <i>rosmannii.</i> Slow Pyramidal, no 12			
to 15 in.			
— <i>wareana.</i> Siberian, no 12 to 15 in.			
— <i>woodwardii.</i> Dwarf Woodward			
Globe, 18 to 24 in. only.			
12 to 15 in., B&B. ....	.60	.50	
15 to 18 in., B&B. ....	.75	.65	
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.00	.90	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
THUJA elegantissima. Yellow tip,			
no 3 to 4 ft.			
— <i>occidentalis.</i> American, 3 to 4 ft.			
only.			
— <i>pyramidalis.</i> Pyramidal.			
18 to 24 in., B&B. ....	.75	.65	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.00	.90	
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	1.50	1.25	
MEMBER OF			
New Jersey Association of Nurserymen			
American Association of Nurserymen			
Terms and Conditions of Sale			
ORDERS: State size desired and give specific shipping instructions—whether by freight, express or motor, date of delivery and to whom notice of delivery and invoice are to be sent. If no shipping instructions are included, we will ship by best carriage. If no date is specified, we will ship at once or as soon as weather or conditions of plants allow.			
LINING-OUT STOCK. Lining-out material is shipped bare root with the roots puddled and protected with damp moss. Azaleas and Rhododendrons having a natural ball are protected with paper.			
SPECIMEN PLANTS. All specimen stock is shipped balled and burlapped except small Boxwood and Lilacs. These items are mossed.			
TRANSPORTATION. All shipments are adequately packed and shipped over the Central New Jersey or Pennsylvania Railroads, or by motor freight.			
PRICES: We quote 1 to 50 plants of ONE KIND at the 10 rate, 50 to 300 at the 100 rate and over 300 at the 1000 rate. Packing at cost of material.			
TERMS: Orders from people unknown to us will be shipped C. O. D. unless arrangements for credit are made in advance. Regular accounts are due net cash 30 days from date of invoice.			
GUARANTEE: Our stock is true to name and is of size and quality represented. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productivity, or any other matter of any number of seeds, bulbs we sell, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. No liability is assumed for failure or delay in filling orders due to strikes, accidents, crop failures or shortages and other causes beyond control of seller.			
INSPECTION: All plants shipped OUTSIDE the Japanese Beetle Quarantine ARE accompanied with a Japanese Beetle Certificate. Shipments inside the Japanese Beetle Quarantine Zone will NOT have a Japanese Beetle Certificate unless requested. All shipments ARE accompanied with a New Jersey Certificate of Health.			
CLAIMS: If stock is unsatisfactory claim should be made promptly upon receipt of goods. No claims will be allowed after 10 days from receipt of goods. If purchaser does not accept goods on above conditions they must be returned at once.			

KOSTER NURSERY

SEABROOK FARMS

Wholesale Nurserymen

BRIDGETON, N. J.

C. Courtney Seabrook

John Vermullen

Edgar Joyce

OBITUARY

S. R. Howell.

Samuel Richard Howell, of the Howell Nurseries, Knoxville, Tenn., died January 31. Born at Knoxville, September 20, 1875, he had been in the nursery business since 1913. The home nursery at Knoxville covers some eighty acres. At Sweetwater, Tenn., the company maintains a 1,000-acre farm, half of which is devoted to the growing of nursery stock. Howell Nurseries also own the Lookout Mountain Nursery, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mecklenburg Nurseries, Charlotte, N. C., and Howell-Gillespie Nursery, Greenville, S. C.

Three brothers, Bruce, Cole and Carroll, at the home nursery survive. The Howells are one of the old families of Knoxville. The father, S. S. Howell, devoted many years of his life to the growing of truck crops, garden plants and small fruits.

S. R. Howell was a charter member of the Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association and a past president of the Southern Nurserymen's Association. His firm was for many years a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and he had served on many important committees. He had a thorough knowledge of ornamental nursery stock, and one could hardly find a cultivated or wild ornamental tree or shrub that Mr. Howell could not identify immediately upon examination with its correct scientific name.

For the past two years Mr. Howell had been suffering with arthritis. He suddenly became ill January 30 and was taken to St. Mary's hospital, Knoxville, where he died January 31. Funeral services were held at Knoxville, February 2. Mr. Howell had a wide acquaintanceship throughout the United States, and his passing will be felt keenly by all who knew him.

G. M. Bentley.

Daniel A. Clarke.

Daniel A. Clarke, proprietor of the Red Oak Nurseries, Scituate, R. I., died February 1 at his home, at Fiskeville, after a brief illness. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Clarke's wife died about five years ago. He is survived by a daughter and one grandson.

Interested in all matters pertaining to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, Mr. Clarke was known throughout New England. He was landscape architect for the division of roads and bridges, Rhode Island department of

FRUIT TREES

In view of the limited supply of fruit trees, we prefer to sell them in combination with orders for ornamentals.

Terms: Cash, unless credit has been established, when accounts are due 30 days from invoice date. Boxing charges will be added.

PEACH

	Per 100
11/16 and up.....	\$60.00
9/16 and up.....	50.00
7/16 and up.....	40.00
5/16 and up.....	30.00
2 to 3 ft.....	25.00

2 to 3
ft.

	11/16	9/16	7/16	5/16
Belle of Georgia.....	200	300	400	60
Champion.....	50	.....	300	100
Crawford Early.....	.....	.....	300	150
Crawford Late.....	.....	.....	150	200
Cumberland.....	.....	.....	100	160
Elberta.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Golddrop.....	.....	.....	200	140
Golden East.....	.....	.....	100	60
J. H. Hale.....	300	400	2000	1500
Halehaven.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Oriole.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Red Haven (5c extra).....	.....	.....	.....	300
Rio Oso Gem (5c extra).....	.....	.....	100	20
Rochester.....	.....	.....	20	160
Salberta.....	50	100	500	400
Shippers' Late Red.....	50	200	100	800
Valiant.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Wilma.....	200	400	800	180
Yellow St. John.....	.....	.....	90	120

APPLE

	Per 100	Per 1000
11/16 and up.....	\$50.00	.....
9/16 and up.....	40.00	\$375.00
7/16 and up.....	30.00	275.00
5/16 and up.....	20.00	.....

	11/16	9/16	7/16	5/16
Anoka.....	100	90	50	.....
Baldwin.....	60	.....
Chenango.....	130	20	10	.....
Cortland.....	50	60	10
Delicious Red.....	350	450	200	10
Yellow Delicious.....	50	.....
Early Harvest.....	30	.....
Gallia Beauty.....	50	10
Grimes Golden.....	100	10
Jonathan.....	800	1000	50
Kendall.....	200	80	.....
McIntosh.....	50	300	90
Northern Spy.....	500	250	30
Red Canada.....	50	400	60
Stayman.....	200	80	.....
Wealthy.....	70	.....
Yellow Transparent.....	90	20

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

Monroe, Mich.

public works. He was past president of the Rhode Island Nurserymen's Association, the Northern Rhode Island Farm Bureau and the Pawtuxet Valley Agricultural Society and a member of the New England Nurserymen's Association and the Rhode Island Horticultural Society.

Born at Scituate, April 19, 1878, he graduated from Brown University in 1901. He took postgraduate courses at Harvard University, after which he was an instructor in forestry and

botany at that institution for several years. Upon his return to Rhode Island he established the Red Oak Nurseries.

For more than twenty years prior to 1932 he was actively associated with the Pawtuxet Valley Agricultural Society and superintended its annual agricultural fair. He was prominent in state and town politics, serving as town treasurer from 1916 to 1922 and as president of the Scituate town council from 1926 to 1934.

FLOWERING SHRUBS and TREES

Stored in our cellars ready for shipment.

We also have 9/16 and 7/16 apple trees, peach trees in 7/16 and 5/16 sizes which we would like to sell in combination with the items listed here. We can furnish evergreens and shade trees in quantities and large assortments.

	Per 100		Per 100	Per 100	
100 <i>Acanthopanax pentaphyllus</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	\$15.00	200 <i>Euonymus yedoensis</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	\$28.00	700 <i>Symporicarpos racemosus</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	\$14.00
200 <i>Acanthopanax pentaphyllus</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	28.00	300 <i>Euonymus yedoensis</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	30.00	500 <i>Symporicarpos racemosus</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	18.00
250 <i>Acanthopanax pentaphyllus</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	35.00	100 <i>Forsythia</i> , dwarf, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00	400 <i>Symporicarpos vulgaris</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	14.00
100 <i>Acanthopanax pentaphyllus</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	45.00	200 <i>Forsythia</i> , dwarf, 3 to 4 ft.	30.00	300 <i>Symporicarpos vulgaris</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	18.00
200 <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	15.00	200 <i>Forsythia spectabilis</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	15.00	100 <i>Syringa villosa</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00
100 <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00	300 <i>Lonicera bella albida</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	150 <i>Syringa villosa</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
400 <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	15.00	100 <i>Lonicera korolkovi</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	40.00	150 <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	16.00
400 <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	18.00	100 <i>Lonicera korolkovi</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	50.00	100 <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	20.00
200 <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00	100 <i>Lonicera morrowi</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00	200 <i>Syringa vulgaris alba</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	32.00
200 <i>Berberis koreana</i> , 12 to 15 ins.	15.00	300 <i>Lonicera morrowi</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	22.00	100 <i>Viburnum americana</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	25.00
300 <i>Berberis koreana</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	20.00	400 <i>Lonicera morrowi</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	30.00	200 <i>Viburnum americana</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	30.00
100 <i>Berberis koreana</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	28.00	150 <i>Lonicera syringantha</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	40.00	150 <i>Viburnum americana</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	40.00
100 <i>Berberis koreana</i> , 2 to 2 1/2 ft.	30.00	500 <i>Lonicera tatarica alba</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	200 <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	15.00
200 <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> , 2 1/2 to 3 ft.	50.00	150 <i>Lonicera tatarica rosea</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	15.00	1500 <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	28.00
2500 <i>Berberis thunbergi</i> , 2 to 2 1/2 ft.	16.00	300 <i>Lonicera tatarica rosea</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	25.00	500 <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	35.00
2000 <i>Berberis thunbergi</i> , 2 1/2 to 3 ft.	20.00	200 <i>Lonicera tatarica sibirica</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	150 <i>Viburnum lantana</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
500 <i>Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea</i> , 2 to 2 1/2 ft.	25.00	200 <i>Lonicera tatarica sibirica</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	25.00	200 <i>Viburnum lantago</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	30.00
100 <i>Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea</i> , 2 1/2 to 3 ft.	30.00	600 <i>Lonicera tatarica zabeli</i> , light, 2 to 3 ft.	15.00	300 <i>Viburnum lantago</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	35.00
100 <i>Berberis thunbergi erecta</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	20.00	1000 <i>Lonicera tatarica zabeli</i> , regular, 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	200 <i>Viburnum lantago</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	40.00
500 <i>Cornus alba</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	30.00	400 <i>Philadelphus coronarius aurea</i> , 9 to 12 ins.	18.00	250 <i>Viburnum molle</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
200 <i>Cornus alba</i> , 5 to 6 ft.	35.00	300 <i>Philadelphus lemoinei</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00	300 <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00
200 <i>Cornus alba elegantissima</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	40.00	200 <i>Philadelphus lemoinei</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	30.00	500 <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
200 <i>Cornus amomum</i> , 5 to 6 ft.	35.00	150 <i>Philadelphus virginale</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	20.00	1000 <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	35.00
100 <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , 5 to 6 ft.	35.00	300 <i>Philadelphus virginale</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	25.00	200 <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	40.00
200 <i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	300 <i>Prunus tomentosum</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00	200 <i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00
600 <i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	25.00	700 <i>Prunus tomentosum</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00	200 <i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
500 <i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	30.00	160 <i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00	1000 <i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	35.00
100 <i>Corylus americana</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	25.00	500 <i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	28.00	400 <i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	40.00
200 <i>Corylus americana</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	30.00	500 <i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	35.00	200 <i>Weigela hendersoni</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	12.50
100 <i>Corylus americana</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	40.00	500 <i>Rhus cotinus</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	35.00		
200 <i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	15.00	300 <i>Rhus cotinus</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	45.00		
400 <i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	18.00	500 <i>Rhus cotinus</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	55.00		
700 <i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	22.00	300 <i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i> , 9 to 12 ins.	10.00		
100 <i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	30.00	400 <i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i> , 12 to 15 ins.	12.50		
200 <i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	40.00	130 <i>Spiraea arguta</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	15.00		
200 <i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	50.00	200 <i>Spiraea arguta</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	20.00		
400 <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 12 to 15 ins.	12.00	200 <i>Spiraea arguta</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	25.00		
500 <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	15.00	300 <i>Spiraea billardi</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	14.00		
1000 <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00	800 <i>Spiraea billardi</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	18.00		
500 <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	28.00	700 <i>Spiraea froebeli</i> , 12 to 15 ins.	10.00		
300 <i>Cydonia maulei</i> , 12 to 15 ins.	12.00	1000 <i>Spiraea froebeli</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	14.00		
300 <i>Cydonia maulei</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	15.00	600 <i>Spiraea froebeli</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	18.00		
400 <i>Deutzia gracilis</i> , 9 to 12 ins.	15.00	100 <i>Spiraea thunbergi</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	12.00		
150 <i>Deutzia gracilis</i> , 12 to 15 ins.	20.00	200 <i>Spiraea thunbergi</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	15.00		
150 <i>Deutzia</i> Pride of Rochester, 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	500 <i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	14.00		
100 <i>Euonymus alata compacta</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	50.00	200 <i>Symporicarpos chenaulti</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	15.00		
		1000 <i>Symporicarpos chenaulti</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	20.00		

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FLOWERING CRABS

	Per 100
100 <i>Malus atrosanguinea</i> , 5 to 6 ft.	\$65.00
100 <i>Malus eleyi</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	50.00
200 <i>Malus eleyi</i> , 6 to 8 ft.	75.00
200 <i>Malus floribunda</i> , 6 to 8 ft.	75.00
100 <i>Malus gloriosa</i> , 5 to 6 ft.	65.00
100 <i>Malus ioensis plena</i> , 18 to 24 ins.	20.00
300 <i>Malus ioensis plena</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	30.00
400 <i>Malus ioensis plena</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	40.00
100 <i>Malus ioensis plena</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	50.00
300 <i>Malus niedzwetskyana</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	50.00
200 <i>Malus niedzwetskyana</i> , 5 to 6 ft.	65.00
200 <i>Malus scheideckeri</i> , 5 to 6 ft.	65.00

VINES

	Per 100
900 <i>Celastrus orbiculata</i> , No. 1	\$15.00
160 <i>Celastrus orbiculata</i> , No. 2	8.50
800 <i>Lonicera japonica halliana</i> , No. 1	10.00
200 <i>Lonicera japonica halliana</i> , No. 1 1/2	8.00



CHARLIE CHESTNUT

The Remarkable Story of Halsey Wilkerson



This is a story which does not have much to do with the nursery business except in a round-about way. But it involves a certain nurseryman, one of the members you all know, and it has a bearing on his fortunes. I thought it might be of interest to the members, so I am relating an incident which I will call, "The Remarkable Story of Halsey Wilkerson."

Many years ago there was a family of farmers by the name of Wilkerson that lived here on the edge of town, where they ran a small farm. There was the father, the mother, and three daughters, Mary, Halsey, and Elizabeth. I can just remember the family, as it was a long time ago before the cement roads came in, when I was still going to grade school.

At that time Emil was a young married man, and he and Emma used to be very good friends of the Wilkerson girls, going to parties and socials and dances, generally a barn-dance somewhere out in the country.

Mary and her sister Elizabeth were older and they were full of life and used to go to all of the doings among the young folks. Halsey was a queer one. It always seemed like she imagined things and used to brood a good deal, so that the neighbors talked about her sometimes. Her sisters used to go to all the social events, but Halsey was seldom invited.

Every farmer had a sleigh in those days, and going on a sleigh ride finally arriving at some farmer home for the evening was one of the main amusements in the winter. Some people will argue that there was more snow years ago, but this is only their imagination. I think there is just as much snow now as ever, only the snow plows keep the roads open, and the old winter amusement of the sleigh ride is almost forgotten.

The young farmers took turns taking a load of young people out on a ride and Emil used to drive once in a while with a load of boys and girls and young married couples. There was always a lot of hilarity on such occasions and more than one romance was started off on a sleigh ride.

One night Emil took his team and sleigh well filled with straw and blankets, and he started the rounds

to pick up the folks. The last stop was the Wilkerson farm and all three of the Wilkerson girls came out and got in all bundled up. Emil started up the team and got into the road and he took a fool notion to dump everybody into the snow. It was a moonlight night and not too cold so he just took a sudden impulse and drove off gently toward the edge of the road until the box tipped over on its side and everyone spilled out of the sleigh, laughing and falling over one another. They all jumped up and brushed themselves off and tried to get the sleigh righted and loaded again, when they all noticed that Halsey Wilkerson was still laying there in the snow. She wasn't hurt as far as anyone could see. She had her eyes open, but she didn't get up, and when someone helped her to her feet, she just fell down again like all her bones were broken.

That event put an end to the

sleigh ride in a hurry. They picked Halsey up and layed her on the bottom of the box and took her right home. At first everyone just thought she had the wind knocked out of her and that she would be alright again when she rested. Emil was greatly agitated on account of it being due to his foolish idea of a joke to turn the sleigh over. So he came back again to the Wilkersons after he took the others home. He stayed and talked with Halsey's father until after two o'clock in the morning to see if Halsey would snap out of it.

Finally Halsey dropped off to sleep and Emil went home, expecting that she would be up on her feet again in the morning. But when he came by there the next day there was Halsey laying there in her bed still unable to get up, and she said she had no control over her legs. By that time Emil was really worried, and he and Mr. Wilkerson drove in-

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8 to 10 ft.	10.00
ASH. European Mountain. 6 to 8 ft.	8.50	\$75.00
8 to 10 ft.	12.50	110.00
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10 to 12 ft.	22.50
2 to 2½-in. Caliper	37.50
ELM. American. 6 to 8 ft.	7.50	70.00
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2 to 2½-in. Caliper	22.50
2½ to 3-in. Caliper	27.50
ELM. Chinese. Same sizes and prices as American Elm.
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4 to 6 ft.	12.50
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1½ to 2-in. Caliper	35.00
2 to 2½-in. Caliper	45.00
2½ to 3-in. Caliper	65.00
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POPLAR. Carolina. 8 to 10 ft.	6.50
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2 to 2½-in. Caliper	15.00
2½ to 3-in. Caliper	25.00
POPLAR. Lombardy. 5 to 6 ft.	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 ft.	5.00	45.00
8 to 10 ft.	6.50	60.00
10 to 12 ft.	9.00
POPLAR. Simoni. 6 to 8 ft.	6.50
8 to 10 ft.	7.50
WILLOW. Weeping. 5 to 6 ft.	5.00
6 to 8 ft.	6.50
8 to 10 ft.	8.50

SHRUBS

	Per 10	Per 100
ALTHAEA. Assorted colors, named varieties, heavily branched. 2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	\$16.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.50	37.50
BARBERRY. Red-leaf.
12 to 18 ins., 3-yr.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 ins., 4-yr.	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft., 5-yr.	4.00
BARBERRY Thunbergi.
12 to 18 ins., 3-yr.	1.50	12.00
18 to 24 ins., 4-yr.	2.25	18.00
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18 to 24 ins.	2.75	25.00
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2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
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2 to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	37.50
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LILAC. Common Purple. 2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00
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3 to 4 ft.	4.00
SNOWBALL. Oriental. 2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00
4 to 6 ft.	5.00	45.00
SNOWBERRY. 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
SPIRAEA billardi. 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.50
SPIRAEA. Korean. 2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00
SPIRAEA vanhouttei. 2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00
TAMARIX. 3 to 4 ft.	2.25	20.00
WHITE FRINGE. 3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.25	37.50
WINTERBERRY. 2 to 3 ft.	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.25	37.50

Ask for quotations on larger quantities and sizes. We also offer limited quantities in various sizes in the following varieties: Birch, European White; Elm, Moline; Magnolia soulangeana, Tulip Tree.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES

Waynesboro, Virginia

to town to get the doctor to come out. Old Doc. Brown, who was the village doctor then, came out all bundled up in his buffalo fur coat and his fur hat and mittens. He was an old man with a full beard and he treated everything and everybody, for miles around. He didn't seem to be greatly worried about Halsey, and he told the folks that she was probably suffering from a shock and that she would be alright in a day or two. He didn't think there were any bones broken or any ligaments torn, in fact he couldn't see a thing in the world the matter with her to worry about. Those were the days before X-rays were common and there was no way to check up except through the best judgement of the old family doctor.

It was a week later when Emil dropped in again expecting Halsey to be up and helping with the house-work. He found her still in bed, in fact, she was helpless and her mother said she couldn't get out of bed so her sisters had to take her meals up to her room and look after her day and night.

As anyone can well understand, Emil felt that he was to blame for this tragedy, and no doubt it caused him many a sleepless night and took a great deal of joy out of his life in those days.

Halsey was seventeen years old at the time she took to her bed and she was still bed-ridden six years later. Her family had come to accept her as an invalid and a burden which they had to bear. After laying in bed for all that time, naturally she lost weight and her legs grew thin and weak from not being used. That incident must have had a great deal to do with taking the heart out of Emil and social events. I don't think he ever got over the fact that he was the cause, due to his thoughtlessness, of ruining Halsey Wilkerson's young life.

It was about that time when Halsey's mother and sister Elizabeth, the other sister having married, began to notice little things in Halsey's room. Elizabeth would say to her mother, "Did you move that rocking-chair in Halsey's room? It was by the dresser this morning and tonight it is by the foot of the bed."

Then her mother would say, "You must be mistaken, Lizzie, she couldn't move the chair by herself," or some such remark as that.

One day Lizzie said to her mother, "Mother, did you give Halsey her hair-brush this morning? As I remember, it was on her dresser when I took her dinner up to her and to-

night Halsey had it on the bed, brushing her hair."

Such things were going on for several weeks until Lizzie decided she would spy on her sister and see what was going on. She used to sit on the top step of the stairs, listening for some sound from Halsey's room. No sign came for several days, but she sat there nevertheless off and on as she had a strong suspicion that Halsey was up and walking about. One day as she sat on the stairs, she looked through the partly open door of Halsey's room and saw Halsey get out of bed and walk about the room, kicking her legs and moving about like she was sound as a dollar.

Lizzie stood in the open door and spoke to Halsey, "Why, Halsey, you can walk!"

That was the last day that Halsey spent in bed. She had been putting up a fraud all those years, making her sisters and mother wait on her and, of course, taking their pity and constant attention. It didn't take long for the news to get around the countryside and village, and everyone seemed to think that a miracle had passed when Halsey was able to walk again. But gradually her sister let the word get around that Halsey had deliberately taken to her bed and remained there for all these years when there wasn't a thing in the world the matter with her.

About that time the father, Mr. Wilkerson, died. Lizzie had married a man several years older than herself, who was the rural mail carrier, and

she moved out, leaving just Halsey and her mother on the old place. As there was no one to work the land, Mrs. Wilkerson wanted to sell out and go to California where she had some relatives. She had a "For Sale" sign up on her grounds all one spring, and one day as Emil was driving out that way again, he noticed that the property was on the market. At that time he was working in the livery stable and was getting into the notion to start a little nursery of his own.

He made a deal with Mrs. Wilkerson and bought the place, although the five acres along the railroad track he bought later. Halsey and her mother moved to California, where her mother died all of fifteen years ago. After Halsey got over her foolish notion, she went to work for an oil company in California. Later she got married to a man out there who had cleaned up a fortune in oil leases.

Emil hadn't thought of Halsey Wilkerson for twenty years or more, I guess, but one day she turned up at Riverbend bag and baggage. I didn't remember her very well, but Emil said she had got so fat he hardly knew her. She stayed at Emil's house for a week or more, visiting around among her old friends and neighbors.

One day I saw Emil and Halsey pacing out some ground over at the far end of the nursery down by the creek where the land was rocky and wooded. It was about two acres where Emil used to pasture his cow. First thing I knew, Emil told me he had sold her that piece of land to build a house on. She said she wanted

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Austrian Pine, 10 to 12-in., sdig.....	55.00
Austrian Pine, 12 to 15-in., tr.....	110.00
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Jack Pine, 10 to 12-in., sdig.....	30.00
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Norway Spruce, 10 to 12-in., sdig.....	30.00
Norway Spruce, 4 to 6-in., tr.....	30.00
Norway Spruce, 6 to 10-in., tr.....	40.00
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White Spruce, 6 to 10-in., sdig.....	25.00
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We will need a very large percentage of Harrison-grown Apple trees for our Spring 1944 retail orders for commercial orchardists and Victory Gardeners.

We have several thousand apple trees to offer to our fellow nurserymen at Wholesale prices of the following varieties:

BRIGHT RED JONATHAN
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Macoun
Red Gravenstein
RED SPY
Rhode Island Greening
RED ROME BEAUTY
Stayman Winesap
SCARLET RED STAYMAN

SOLID RED WINESAP
SUPER RED McINTOSH
Turley
Transcendent Crab
Twenty Ounce
TRIPLE RED DELICIOUS
Wealthy
Young America Crab
YELLOW TRANSPARENT
YELLOW DELICIOUS

2-year, budded, 6 to 7 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1-inch caliper.
2-year, budded, 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper.
2-year, budded, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper.
2-year, budded, 3 to 4 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper.
Most of the aforementioned Apple Trees run in the two large sizes.

We can also supply a limited quantity of Apple Trees in the JUMBO and MAMMOTH size, which will run 6 to 8 feet, 8 to 10 feet and 10 to 12 feet. These are ideal trees for Victory Gardens.

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High Quality — Budded — True to Name

Can supply a few hundred MONTMORENCY at Wholesale prices in the following sizes:

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Kindly submit Want List by wire or letter, stating number of fruit trees of each variety with size or sizes desired for Wholesale quotations.

Harrison-grown PLUM TREES

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Can supply a few thousand Plums at wholesale prices of the following varieties:

ABUNDANCE
Bradshaw
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SHROPSHIRE-DAMSON
Stanley Prune
Yellow Egg
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} 1-year, budded, 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper
1-year, budded, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper
1-year, budded, 3 to 4 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper
1-year, budded, 2 to 3 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper
1-year, budded, 1 to 2 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch caliper

Can make immediate shipment, or whatever time you desire during Spring 1944.

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HARRISON BROTHERS NURSERIES

Founded 1884

Berlin, Maryland

G. Hale Harrison, General Manager

to come back to her old place to spend the rest of her days. Halsey put up a fine house, where she lived all alone.

I used to stop and talk to her now and then, and one day I saw her working among her flowers and I stopped to talk with her. She told me in sort of a confession just why she came back to make her home here.

"Years ago," she said, "I did a great injustice to Emil. For years he thought he was to blame for an injury which kept me in bed for six years. I never gave a thought to his feelings or his position at that time. I was suffering from an insane jealousy of my sisters, and I thought that

it would be a way to gain their sympathy and attention. I thought a great deal about Emil, and I wanted to atone in some way for my mistake. I have paid him for this little piece of land a price which he knows and I know without any mention of the fact, includes in some measure a severe penalty for my foul deed of years ago."

All I can say in conclusion is the simple observation that there sure are a lot of queer people in this world.

WHITE FLOWERS FRAGRANT.

Contributing to the garden department of a local newspaper, W. E.

Silva, of Silva's Rare Plant Gardens & Nursery, Tarzana, Cal., asserts that, since many insects cannot see white flowers, such blooms have more prominent scent, or perfume, to attract these pollen bearers. Recommending plants with fragrant white flowers for California gardens, he mentions the gardenia, Bouvardia humboldti, Daphne odora marginata, the Lemoine hybrids of philadelphus, Osmanthus delavayi, Mandevilla suaveolens and others. Among large trees, greater fragrance is to be found, he says, in the white flowers of citrus, locust, magnolia and eucalyptus.

Postwar Markets for Nursery Stock

By Richard P. White, Secretary, American Association of Nurserymen

PARK DEVELOPMENT.

State, county and, particularly, municipal park systems have always been good customers of the nurserymen. Park development immediately brings to one's mind the trees and shrubs which finish the area. Parks cannot be visualized without the finishing touches which trees and shrubs bring. Consequently, in our postwar survey, we naturally wished to explore the postwar thoughts and plans of park executives. With the cooperation of Will O. Doolittle, executive secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives, this has been done. We have approached park executives from coast to coast and from border to border, using a selected list of executives suggested by Mr. Doolittle. We believe we have the thoughts of the best brains in that field of horticulture.

In discussing the postwar housing situation, mention was made of the rehabilitation of so-called blighted areas, which exist in most of our cities. It was suggested that in all likelihood the federal government would assist municipalities in rehabilitation of these areas. From correspondence with park executives, I find they, too, are already thinking and, in some cases, planning, with their city planning engineers, to transform these blighted areas and to include sizable portions within their park system. In some instances municipal building codes will have to be modified, as redevelopment of these present decadent areas will require greater building code flexibility. The park executive and the city engineer, I am sure, are cognizant of these facts, which do not seem insurmountable. Since these blighted areas are generally close downtown and are usually congested districts, there is here an opportunity to give to the city a transformation to the great benefit of its population and, incidentally, to real estate values in and surrounding the area.

Irrespective of the rehabilitation of these congested areas, there is to be a general movement toward the suburbs. This will be accelerated by the reformation of the downtown districts. This migration will of necessity mean an increased need for parkways leading from the suburban to the urban.

This is the third in a series of articles reporting data on different phases of the postwar market for nursery stock and the factors influencing it, as compiled at the executive headquarters of the American Association of Nurserymen. The preceding articles presented the possibilities of the postwar housing market and the prospective demand for fruit trees. This article presents the anticipated development of parks after victory. The concluding article will relate the preparations for highway construction and planting.

being held for development for the postwar years.

So general was the response to the question: "Are you planning for postwar development and expansion of your park facilities?" in the affirmative, that I can only conclude that the postwar period will see the greatest activity in the park field. This is encouraging, not from a selfish viewpoint nor from the viewpoint of supplying jobs. It is encouraging from a greater humanitarian viewpoint, of making available to our urban population a much more desirable set of living conditions, with all that means to millions of Americans. The park executive must be congratulated for his public service.

It is also refreshing to find in this correspondence a general aversion to federal funds for this local work. In other words, most of the park people are planning now to use local funds for park development. Some cities, such as Pasadena, Cal., have set aside funds for this purpose in a capital improvement fund, ready to be used as soon as labor and materials become available. Others are depending upon regular tax levies to supply the needed revenue for their development and expansion program. In few instances was the thought expressed that the postwar plans of a

LINING-OUT EVERGREENS

	Per 100	Per 1000
Mugho Pine, 2 to 4 ins.	\$4.00	\$30.00
Mugho Pine, 4 to 6 ins.	6.00	50.00
Mugho Pine, 6 to 8 ins.	7.00	60.00
Austrian Pine, 4 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
Austrian Pine, 6 to 8 ins.	5.00	42.00
Scotch Pine, 2 to 4 ins.	2.00	15.00
Scotch Pine, 4 to 6 ins.	3.50	25.00
Douglas Fir, 2 to 4 ins.	2.00	15.00
Douglas Fir, 4 to 6 ins.	2.50	20.00
Black Hill Spruce, 2 to 4 ins.	2.50	20.00
Black Hill Spruce, 4 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
Black Hill Spruce, 6 to 8 ins.	5.00	42.00

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO. NURSERYMEN

P. O. Box 1747

Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Sherwood's Lining-out Evergreens

Nurserymen and Landscapers, what are you doing to build up your stock of desirable Evergreen Ground Covers? There is no substitute for Evergreen Ground Covers in part or whole for many terraces, sloping lawns and banks, in rockeries, shaded areas, parks, cemeteries, memorials and roadside plantings. Easily grown, they give quick and effective results. And among the many available, there are some adapted to almost every locality and situation. Following are the descriptions of some of them:

	Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000
<i>Ajuga reptans rubra</i> (Purpleleaf Bugle). Has rich green, slightly bronze foliage which is heavy and cleaves to the ground. Numerous blue flower spikes 6 inches tall. 1-year plants. \$ 5.00	\$ 40.00		<i>Genista prostrata</i> . The densest and most compact of all creeping brooms. Grows to a height of 18 inches and so completely covers the ground that weeds seldom come through. Flowers yellow, foliage good at all seasons. 12 to 18 ins. T. 11.00	\$ 88.00	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (Kinnikinnick). withstands almost any degree of cold. Has large red berries, glossy foliage in thick masses, completely covering the ground, rocks or walls over which it trails. 12 to 24 ins. T. 16.00	128.00		<i>Genista sagittalis</i> . Hardiest of all creeping brooms. Height 6 inches. Yellow flowers. Stems are flattened and twisted. Always attracts interest and attention, being unique among brooms. 6 to 12 ins. T. 9.00	72.00	
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> (Cotoneaster humifusus). Red berries in profusion. Never grows more than 3 inches high. A delightful trailer, native of China. 6 to 12 ins. T. 10.00	80.00		<i>Hedera helix</i> (English Ivy). Has few peers for covering established slopes, banks or steep terraces in either sun or shade. 2-year T. 10.00	80.00	
<i>Erica carnea sherwoodi</i> (Sherwood Creeping Heath). Brilliantly green foliage, carmine-red flowers. Hardy. Height 6 inches. Roots along the stems thereby spreading almost indefinitely. Splendid new evergreen. 6 to 8 ins. T. 15.00	120.00		<i>Hedera helix conglomerata</i> (Bunchleaf English Ivy). Leaves crowded, contorted and small giving a pleasing massed effect as the plant lies flat on the ground. 6 to 8 ins. T. 9.00	72.00	
<i>Euonymus radicans coloratus</i> (Trailing evergreen form of unsurpassed merit, which during the autumn and winter takes on rich colorings of red and bronze. 12 to 24 ins. T. 8.00	64.00		<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> (Creeping Juniper). Trailing branches forming a compact mat of steel-blue foliage the year round. 6 to 12 ins. T. 11.00	88.00	
<i>Genista decumbens</i> . A creeping broom with tiny, brilliant yellow flowers growing 15 inches tall. Neatly decorative and distinctly out of the ordinary. 12 to 18 ins. T. 10.00	80.00		<i>Teucrium chamaedrys prostratum</i> (Creeping Germander). A low-growing form spreading into a dense mat 6 inches high. Foliage dark green, flowers lavender. Rapid growing, desirable ground cover. 6 to 10 ins. T. 8.00	64.00	
<i>Genista pilosa</i> . A creeping broom making one of the most compact and complete ground covers imaginable. Height 3 inches. Flowers yellow. 6 to 12 ins. T. 12.00	96.00		<i>Vinca minor</i> (Common Periwinkle). Makes a complete and refreshing ground cover and thrives with little or no care. Blue flowers. 1-year T. 5.00	40.00	
	9.00	72.00	See our list for numerous other evergreens, growing to a height of 2 to 3 feet, which also are suitable as ground covers.		



Members of the Trade write today for 1944 Wholesale List. Mention American Nurseryman.

Sherwood Nursery Co.

EVERGREENS — Propagators and Growers

141 S. E. 65th Avenue • • Portland, Oregon

Sherwood Nursery Co. pays the shipping cost on lining-out stock to all points in the United States. We make no packing charge.

Terms: Cash. Will ship lining-out stock upon receipt of 25%, balance C.O.D. 25 plants of same size and variety at 100 rate: 250 at 1000 rate.

municipal park department were conditioned upon the allocation of federal monies. Probably few would refuse federal help if available and offered to them, but their plans are not conditioned upon this largess from the federal treasury.

Most park departments, it seems, during the war years have deferred a lot of rehabilitation and replacement work, because of the manpower shortage. In the postwar years they will of necessity have to catch up on this work, which will mean an increased tempo of replanting and renovation of existing plantings. This work will be performed concurrently with the larger job of development and expansion. Street tree planting programs have been held in abeyance, and this essential work will also have to catch up with expanded communities.

The thinking of park executives toward the postwar years can be extended to you in no better fashion than to give you a few digests of their letters.

Wichita, Kan., has one of the nation's leading city planning experts at work planning improvement of its present park system as well as its expansion to meet future needs, recommending park developments in

TAXUS

Cuspidata, Capitata, Hicksi, Repandens, Brevifolia, Aurea. Boxwoods, Juniper Pfitzer.

Ask for price list.

Complete assortment of unusual plant material for landscape work including *Pink Dogwoods, Flowering Crabs, Shrubs and Trees*.

Inquiries requested.

No lining-out sizes to offer.

THE W. A. NATORP CO.

4400 Reading Road Cincinnati 29, Ohio

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

	Per 100	Per 1000
60,000 2-yr., S. (2-0), 1 to 4-in.	\$2.00	\$ 9.00
40,000 3-yr., S. (3-0), 2 to 6-in.	3.00	14.00
100,000 4-yr., T. close (2-2), 3 to 6-in.	5.00	24.00

These trees grown from seed from cones hand-picked from blue trees in Colorado.

NORWAY SPRUCE

	Per 100	Per 1000
30,000 4-yr., T. close (2-2), 3 to 8-in.	\$3.75	\$16.00

All Bed-run. Shipped early in April.

Price of other Spruce, Pine and Fir on request.

ALL MICHIGAN-GROWN

WALTER A. STUDLEY NURSERY, Dept. AN. Fennville, Mich.

WRITE TO —

PETER J. VAN MELLE, Poughkeepsie Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., about his new book on

"JUNIPERS"

Anyone growing Evergreens should have this book.

ARTHUR DUMMETT

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

close downtown areas as slum-clearing projects and as a means of elevating property values.

Dallas, Tex., is working on a master plan, and its system of parks, parkways and recreational areas is being blueprinted to meet a 1970 population. The planners want a park within one-half mile of every home. The policy is to curtail scattered plantings of flowers and to use the more permanent types of shrubs and trees.

Milwaukee, Wis., reports the preparation of postwar plans on a large scale. This city is leaning more to trees, particularly the flowering types, than shrubs. The Milwaukee park system already covers 5,000 acres.

Wilmette, Ill., is laying plans for a park system to accommodate a more than doubled population envisaged in 1960 and has expressed the thought that, because of the problem of rehabilitating the mentally and physically disabled veterans, a general swing in the park field may be expected away from active recreational types to more passive types, with greater emphasis being laid on natural beauty.

The capital city of Washington has projects outlined by the Fine Arts Commission for postwar beautification and development of the city amounting to \$400,000,000.

Pasadena, Cal., in addition to considerable expansion and development of its parks, has also planned for postwar work extensive flood control projects which will need landscaping.

Portland, Ore., recently spent \$100,000 for a postwar planning report, which proposes expenditures of \$60,000,000, a big fraction of which is for park development. The city has already acquired forty small park properties which will need landscape development and has employed a landscape architect to work out detailed plans.

The Union County Park System of New Jersey has \$1,500,000 worth of postwar work planned.

Cincinnati, O., has prepared a list of neighborhood parks which it proposes to develop at a cost of \$6,500,000, as well as planning projects in existing parks of \$3,500,000, all to be spread out over several postwar years.

The New York city postwar program has been widely publicized. It is estimated that more than \$2,500,000 in plant material will be required.

The American Institute of Park Executives has a committee consider-

ing parks as war memorials. The American Society of Landscape Architects likewise has a committee on postwar planning, to which the idea of parks as war memorials has been submitted. The American Association of Nurserymen has a committee working on the same problem.

Several of the park executives have indicated that they, too, are giving consideration to this idea, but no plans have yet crystallized. Copy of the December landscape letter devoted to this subject and copies of the article "Parks as Memorials," written by E. L. D. Seymour, of the American Home, have been sent to all A. A. N. members and to approximately 1,100 other nursery firms in the country in every state in the land. It is hoped that this idea will gain momentum, as it seems to us and to others with whom we have talked, a project which will result in great and lasting benefits to our communities.

These are typical of many more plans which are being laid for postwar development by park executives. I think the attitude of park executives generally throughout the country can be expressed best by quoting from the 1940 report of Francis A. Gross, president of the board of park commissioners of Minneapolis, Minn., in which he said, in speaking of the development of the park system of that city:

"This is a job not only of an adequate sports program, but of a complete and well rounded recreation program—a program that utilizes trees, lakes and streams and landscapes as well as ball fields and tennis courts.

"Businessmen, workmen, housewives, clerks and even children need the comfort and inspiration of placid lakes and rippling streams, of trees and shrubs and growing things, of

birds and animals carrying on a natural, normal life, of peaceful landscapes and open spaces. These are basic and fundamental necessities even in normal times, and in abnormal times the need increases. It is our major task to expose every man, woman and child to an environment that will stimulate happiness, well being, mental and physical fitness, love of homeland and of the society we call democracy. In this way our organization can best serve our country in the objective that it now has before it."

And, in closing this report on the postwar park outlook, George B. Coskey, secretary and superintendent of the Winnetka park district, Winnetka, Ill., expresses my own conviction in saying: "It is my belief that nurseries should be prepared to fulfill demands for their product on a greater scale than ever before."

TO MEET AT PITTSBURGH.

The Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association will hold its spring meeting March 7 at 4 p. m. at Hotel Webster Hall, Pittsburgh.

A fine program is being arranged. Dr. L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University, and A. O. Rasmussen, Pennsylvania State College, will be the principal speakers. A large attendance is expected.

L. E. Wissenbach, Sec'y.

See our half-page advertisement of

Juniper Glauca Hetzi New Spreading Evergreen

in January 15 issue.

**FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN
NURSERIES**
Fairview, Pa.

FIELD-GROWN LINERS

	Per 100
Chamaecyparis plumosa aurea, 6 to 8 ins.	\$ 5.00
Juniperus communis (English), 8 to 16 ins.	5.00
Juniperus communis, 2-yr., T., 12 to 15 ins.	10.00
Juniperus communis canadensis, 2-yr., T., 6 to 8 ins.	7.50
Juniperus communis canadensis, 3-yr., T., 12 to 15 ins.	12.00
Juniperus communis cracovia, 2-yr., T., 8 to 10 ins.	7.50
Juniperus com. depressa (Andorra), 1-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	3.50
Juniperus communis hibernica, 1-yr., 8 to 10 ins.	5.00
Juniperus communis hibernica, 2-yr., T., 10 to 12 ins.	10.00
Juniperus sabina (Savin), 1-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	4.00
Juniperus sabina, 2-yr., T., 8 to 10 ins.	7.50
Juniperus sabina, 2-yr., T., 10 to 12 ins.	10.00

ATHENS NURSERY COMPANY

Athens, Alabama.

LEASE EXPIRATION SALE

Our lease expires on land which holds large quantities of shade and ornamental trees. We offer you, in this advertisement, a portion of these trees in various lots at prices very reasonable. Purchaser is to dig them himself. Get in touch with us, inspect the trees, and let us get together.

LOT NO. 1, \$350.00

European Sycamore
28 1 1/2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
17 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.
78 2 to 3 1/2-in. cal.
12 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.
2 3 1/2 to 4-in. cal.

LOT NO. 2, \$305.00

Silver Maple
73 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
30 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
19 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.
18 3 to 4-in. cal.

Wier's Cut-leaf Maple
20 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
38 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
15 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.

LOT NO. 3, \$320.00

Silver Maple
43 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
82 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.
150 3 to 4-in. cal.
27 4 to 5-in. cal.

LOT NO. 4, \$1434.00

Silver Maple
322 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
333 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
310 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.
55 3 to 4-in. cal.

LOT NO. 5, \$264.00

Bolleana Poplar
35 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
375 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
21 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.

LOT NO. 6, \$183.00

European Sycamore
29 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
58 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
40 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
7 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.

LOT NO. 7, \$95.00

Silver Maple
8 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
41 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
29 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.

LOT NO. 8, \$472.00

Poplar Meyeri
17 6 to 8 ft.
25 8 to 10 ft.
32 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
10 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.

Simon's Poplar

7 6 to 8 ft.
30 8 to 10 ft.
35 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
22 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.

Carolina Poplar

11 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
16 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
7 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.

Lombardy Poplar

214 8 to 10 ft.
565 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
140 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.

LOT NO. 9, \$328.00

36 Paul's Scarlet Thorn, 4 to 10 ft.
142 Washington Thorn, 4 to 10 ft.
70 Crugall's Thorn, 3 to 6 ft.
91 Coccinea Thorn, 4 to 8 ft.
29 Punctata Thorn, 4 to 8 ft.

LOT NO. 10, \$166.00

18 American Linden, 6 to 10 ft.
22 Ash-leaf Maple, 6 to 12 ft.
115 European Linden, 6 to 10 ft.
68 American Ash, 6 to 12 ft.

LOT NO. 11, \$259.00

188 American Linden, 6 to 12 ft.
74 Liquidambar, 6 to 12 ft.

LOT NO. 12, \$425.00

90 Alnus Glutinosa, 6 to 12 ft.
62 Double White Thorn, 8 to 12 ft.
154 Paul's Scarlet Thorn, 5 to 10 ft.

LOT NO. 13, \$109.00

30 Ash-leaf Maple, 1 1/2 to 5-in. cal.
13 Liriodendron Tulipifera, 6 to 12 ft.
9 Carpinus Betulus, 3 to 6 ft.
26 Myrsina Sylvatica, 2 to 6 ft.

LOT NO. 14, \$410.00

20 Weeping Mt. Ash, 3-yr. heads
European Mt. Ash, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
196 European Mt. Ash, 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
96 European Mt. Ash, 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
27 European Mt. Ash, 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.

LOT NO. 15, \$90.00

15 European Linden, 8 to 10 ft.
22 European Linden, 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
15 European Linden, 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
5 European Linden, 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.

LOT NO. 16, \$240.00

47 Celtis Occidentalis, 6 to 8 ft.
50 Celtis Occidentalis, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in. cal.
44 Celtis Occidentalis, 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
70 Celtis Occidentalis, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
20 Celtis Occidentalis, 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.

LOT NO. 17, \$261.00

50 Alnus Glutinosa, 8 to 15 ft.
18 Prunus Padus, 1 1/2 to 3-in. cal.
35 Liquidambar, 6 to 10 ft.

LOT NO. 18, \$533.00

203 Crataegus Coccinea, 6 to 12 ft.
85 Crataegus Monogyna, 5 to 10 ft.
265 Crataegus Mollis, 6 to 12 ft.
223 Crataegus Cordata, 8 to 12 ft.

LOT NO. 19, \$699.00

260 Bolleana Poplar, 5 to 10 ft.
871 Lombardy Poplar, 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.
51 Carolina Poplar, 2 to 3-in. cal.

LOT NO. 20, \$767.00

588 Wisconsin Willow, 8 to 15 ft.
369 Nobe Willow, 10 to 16 ft.

LOT NO. 21, \$1175.00

120 Norway Maple, 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.
124 Norway Maple, 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.
173 Norway Maple, 3 to 4-in. cal.
32 Norway Maple, 4 to 5-in. cal.
12 Norway Maple, 5 to 6-in. cal.

LOT NO. 22, \$3620.00

430 Norway Maple, 2 to 3-in. cal.
740 Norway Maple, 3 to 4-in. cal.
72 Norway Maple, 4 to 5-in. cal.

STORRS & HARRISON NURSERIES, INC.

Painesville, 0.

DUTCH GROWERS ACT TO KEEP BULB TRADE ALIVE.

According to information recently smuggled out of The Netherlands, the bulb growers are doing everything possible to keep their business alive. Most shipments during 1943 were made to the Scandinavian countries. Despite the difficult circumstances under which they work, bulb growers have tried to keep their stocks intact and make whatever improvements are feasible.

New varieties of tulips have been brought onto the market, and a certain amount of research work is still carried on. Labor is hard to get, because of deportation practices of the enemy.

To help the Dutch bulb growers in the complete rehabilitation of their trade as quickly as possible after the liberation of their homeland, a number of Netherlanders in England—all of them well versed in the bulb trade—have been purchasing tracts of horticultural land in Great Britain, mainly near Spalding in Lincolnshire. It is evidently their intention to grow some basic stock on English soil and thus enable the Dutch bulb industry to reclaim without much loss of time those parts of their lands which the Germans ordered them to convert into vegetable gardens.

AS LONG AS THEY LAST!

We Offer:

Per 100

JUNIPERUS virginiana burki, 2 1/2 to 3 ft. \$47.50

JUNIPERUS chinensis pyramidalis hilli, 2 to 2 1/2 ft. 47.50

JUNIPERUS chinensis columnaris glauca, 2 1/2 to 3 ft. 47.50

Bedded stock, bare roots.

For early spring shipment.

PAUL OFFENBERG NURSERY

Columbus 9, Ohio.

HANSEN BUSH CHERRY

One of the fastest selling items for catalogue or agents, especially this year with the shortage of fruit tree stocks. A leading fruit plant and ornamental. We have a splendid lot of the Latest Improved Selections. We can supply many photos, cuts, colored prints, etc.

Size	Grade	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 ins., 2-yr., branched		\$10.00	\$ 75.00
18 to 24 ins., 2-yr., branched		12.50	100.00
2 to 3 ft., 2-yr., branched		15.00	125.00
3 to 4 ft., 2-yr., branched		17.50	150.00
Super Grade, 2 to 3 ft., 3-yr., well branched		25.00	200.00
Super Grade, 3 to 4 ft., 3-yr., well branched		30.00	250.00

Brookings,
South Dakota

CARL A. HANSEN NURSERY

Varied Program at Louisville

By Howard G. Tilson, Secretary

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Kentucky Nurserymen's Association was off to a good start with a noonday luncheon at the Kentucky hotel, Louisville, February 1. The usual crowd of about twenty-five members was present, and the meeting room was brightened by two attractive bouquets of mixed flowers from the Kingsley Walker Co., Louisville.

Some most interesting stories were mixed with serious thoughts by Pleasant Brooks, transportation chairman of the Reynolds Metals Co. In his speech, "From the Nursery to the Battlefield," Mr. Brooks compared the nursery in which flowers, trees and shrubs are produced to the nursery in which men and women are grown. A love for the products of both is the prime requisite for success with either.

In his president's address, Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr., compared the progress of the war with the progress of nurserymen in meeting their problems. The war picture is looking brighter. While the future for nurserymen looks brighter, we are at the peak of labor and material shortages. The labor shortage should ease somewhat by the fall of 1944 with the termination of some war production contracts. The fact that we have stuck together these few years is of importance. We have kept the spirit of confidence and good-fellowship alive and have cooperated in our mutual problems. Every nurseryman should keep his business going without complaining. It is our duty to help stabilize our communities, looking toward the day when our sons and workmen will return to their old jobs, President Hillenmeyer said.

William S. Wacker, president and general manager of the Louisville Chemical Co., gave a specific discussion of available spray materials. The following conclusions were drawn: Rotenone and pyrethrum sprays and dusts will be secured by certificate only—stating that the materials will be used only for food production. Blackleaf 155 (14 per cent) is giving good results against chewing insects as well as sucking insects. All tobacco by-products materials should be readily available. Sulphur products will be controlled by manpower and transportation problems, but the supply is plentiful. Misible oils will be scarce because of the lack of wetting agents available. Quick-breaking oils will be plentiful and are to be recommended when properly used. Lethane



Louis E. Hillenmeyer, Jr.

440 has been giving good results against red spider in the nursery and greenhouse, and the supply is sufficient.

Howard G. Tilson, nursery inspector, from the experiment station at Lexington, discussed several questions about the value of soil analysis tests in the growing of nursery stock and the landscaping of home grounds. He pointed out that soil analysis tests showed the total nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash present in the soil, but did not show the percentage of

these plant food elements that were available for plant growth. He also discussed the pH ratio of soils and how it was determined. A knowledge of the history of plant growth on a given soil for several years, as well as a basic understanding of plant nutrition, is required before the soil analysis tests are of much value as a guide to proper fertilization for nursery stock growth.

The Louisville Retail Nurserymen's Association had a large room reserved for the relaxation and refreshment of those attending the convention. Much enjoyment was derived from this hospitable gesture, and the room was quite popular between the afternoon session and the banquet.

At 6:30 all enjoyed a chicken dinner with all the trimmings. Later they were entertained by a local magician, his assistant and piano accompanist.

The morning of February 2 brought forth one of the high lights of the meeting. Reverend T. C. Crume was to read "Letters from Nurserymen in Service," but because a revival in which he was engaged prevented his being in Louisville, Senator A. L. Kidwell, of the Willadean Nurseries, Sparta, took over. Senator Kidwell is a veteran of World war I and ably disposed of the task assigned on such short notice. There were about a dozen letters, representing every

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

New York-Grown on Own Roots

Excelsa	Dr. Huey
Dorothy Perkins	Gardenia
Eugene Jacquet	Dorothy Perkins, White
Wichuriana, Memorial	Wichuriana, Pink

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Prunus Triloba, 4 to 5 ft.	Catalpa Bungei, 2-yr., hds., 5 to 6 ft.
Maple Norway, 2½ to 3 ins.	Almond, Dbl. Pink, 5 to 4 ft.
Cornus Mascula, 4 to 5 ft.	Euonymus, Alatus, 3 to 4 ft.
Forsythia, 4 to 5 ft.	Euonymus Vegetus, 3-yr.
Spiraea Vanhouttei, 5 to 6 ft.	Viburnum Lantana, 4 to 5 ft.
Viburnum Dentatum, 4 to 5 ft.	Viburnum Lentago, 5 to 6 ft.
Viburnum Opulus, 4 to 5 ft.	Witch Hazel, 5 to 6 ft.

Write for our price list.

W.-T. SMITH CORPORATION

Geneva, N. Y.

**Azaleas, Evergreen Barberries
Ligustrum Lucidum, Magnolias
Holly, Osmanthus, Viburnum**

OTHER STOCK INCLUDING SPECIMEN AND LINING-OUT

Write for Wholesale Price List

LE MAC NURSERIES, HAMPTON, VA.

Stock for Early Shipment

Prices are for truckload or carlot shipments only. No orders will be accepted for box lot shipment.

XXX grade is specimen stock. XX grade is normal nursery row-run stock. Price list of other stock will be sent on request.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

	XXX	XX
Elaeagnus Pungens		
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.25	1.50
Enonymus Patens (Sieboldi)		
18 to 24 ins.	.40	.30
24 to 30 ins.	.60	.50
30 to 36 ins.	.80	.60
Ilex Crenata Rotundifolia		
12 to 15 ins.	.50	.40
15 to 18 ins.	.75	.60
18 to 24 ins.	1.00	.80
Ligustrum Lucidum, Griffing type		
24 to 30 ins.	.60	.50
30 to 36 ins.	.75	.60
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	1.00
Magnolia Grandiflora		
4 to 6 ft.	1.50	1.25
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	1.50
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	2.50
6 to 8 ft.	4.50	4.00
Nandina Domestica		
18 to 24 ins.	.60	.50
24 to 30 ins.	.75	.60
Pyracantha Lalandi		
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	1.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	1.25

CONIFERS

Juniperus Chinensis Pittieriiana		
15 to 18 ins.	.60	.50
18 to 24 ins.	.80	.60
24 to 30 ins.	1.00	.80
30 to 36 ins.	1.50	1.25
36 to 42 ins.	2.00	1.75
42 to 48 ins.	2.75	2.25
4 to 5 ft.	3.50	3.00
Juniperus Chinensis Sylvestris		
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	1.50
Juniperus Communis Hibernica, Irish, compact type		
24 to 30 ins.	.60	
30 to 36 ins.	.75	
Juniperus Sabina Von Ehren		
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	.80
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	1.50
Juniperus Virginiana Barki		
5 to 6 ft.	3.50	3.00
6 to 7 ft.	4.50	4.00
Juniperus Virginiana Dundee		
5 to 6 ft.	3.50	3.00
6 to 7 ft.	4.50	4.00
Juniperus Virginiana Glaucia		
5 to 6 ft.	3.50	3.00
6 to 7 ft.	4.50	4.00
Juniperus Virginiana Repandens		
30 to 36 ins.	1.25	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	1.50
Thuya Orientalis Aurea Nana, Berckmans Dwarf Golden		
12 to 15 ins.	.35	
15 to 18 ins.	.60	.50
18 to 24 ins.	.85	.70
24 to 30 ins.	1.25	1.00
Thuya Orientalis, Baker's Pyramidal		
30 to 36 ins.	.60	.50
36 to 42 ins.	.75	.60
42 to 48 ins.	.85	.70
48 to 54 ins.	1.00	.85
54 to 60 ins.	1.25	1.00
Thuya Orientalis, Baker's Golden Pyramid		
30 to 36 ins.	.70	.60
36 to 42 ins.	.80	.70
42 to 48 ins.	1.00	.80
Thuya Orientalis Bonita		
15 to 18 ins.	.60	.50
18 to 24 ins.	.75	.65
Thuya Orientalis Compacta Sybilli		
24 to 30 ins.	...	.50
30 to 36 ins.	.60	
36 to 42 ins.	.75	
Thuya Orientalis Excelsa		
18 to 24 ins.	.50	
24 to 30 ins.	.75	.60
30 to 36 ins.	1.00	.75

FLOWERING TREES

Cercis Canadensis, Redbud, bare root.		
5 to 6 ft.	.75	.60
6 to 8 ft.	1.25	1.00
Cornus Florida, White Fl. Dogwood, B&B (bare root 20% less)		
3 to 4 ft.	.60	.50
4 to 5 ft.	.75	.60
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	.85
6 to 7 ft.	1.50	1.25

CARTWRIGHT NURSERIES

OFFICES AND DISPLAY GROUNDS

2929 Poplar Avenue, Memphis 11, Tenn.

Phone 4-6446

branch of service and ranging over the entire globe. They made everyone proud of the military record made by Kentucky nurserymen. The only casualty of the group is the oldest son of Theodore Zollinger, of Ridgeway Nurseries, St. Matthews, who was killed in action, flying a fighter plane attached to the American Eighth air force. The second son of Mr. Zollinger is in the navy and stationed on an island in the southern Pacific.

Some interesting angles were presented in the discussion of current problems of labor, materials, equipment and landscaping. Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr., substituting for his father, who was kept home by a cold, advised cost accounting so as to be sure we were not going wrong on prices.

Nick Verburg advised planting materials which would require three to five years to reach salable size and which would not require quick turnover without spoiling. He said that demand for grafted junipers is much larger than was expected last fall.

Herbert Bunton reported that more tools would be allocated this year than were allocated for the same period eighteen months ago. Some of the 1943 orders are not manufactured yet. Mr. Bunton advised repairing every tool possible and using it a little longer.

A. L. Heger said that labor was the major problem of the landscape man and that more jobs were available than could be done. He advised the contracting for only those jobs which could be well done and always looking toward the future, in which satisfied customers will be our best advertisement.

During the business session four new members were favorably voted upon: A. C. Patterson, Centertown; Lonnie Whittinghill, Love; Paul Arterburn, Louisville, and William Hill, Warsaw.

All officers were reelected: President, Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr., Lexington; vice-president, A. G. Humphreys, Mount Sterling; secretary, H. G. Tilson, Lexington; treasurer, Nick Verburg, Anchorage; committeeman, J. O. Ostrander, Louisville.

The question of eliminating out-of-state registration fees for nurserymen shipping or selling nursery stock in Kentucky was discussed. A committee consisting of A. L. Heger, Covington; Nick Verburg, Anchorage, and H. G. Tilson, Lexington, was appointed to work with State Senator A. L. Kidwell. It was voted to leave the decision to this committee, and the major question was whether the legislature would appropriate the necessary funds for carrying on inspection services.

SURPLUS LIST

We offer the following material for immediate sales. Stock all dug and ready for early spring 1944 shipment. Boxing and packing extra at cost. Usual terms to responsible nurserymen.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

	Per 100
100 Deutzia Crenata, 18 to 24 ins.	\$10.00
1000 Forsythia Intermedia, 18 to 24 ins.	10.00
150 Forsythia Sieboldii, 12 to 18 ins.	7.50
200 Forsythia Spectabilis, 18 to 24 ins.	10.00
300 Forsythia Spectabilis, 12 to 18 ins.	7.50
120 Lonicera Bella Alpina, 2 to 3 ft.	12.50
220 Lonicera Bella Alpina,	
18 to 24 ins.	10.00
140 Lonicera Syringantha Wolfii,	
18 to 24 ins.	12.50
500 Philadelphus Grandiflorus,	
18 to 24 ins.	7.50
80 Philadelphus Nivalis, 18 to 24 ins.	12.50
60 Physocarpus Monogynus, 2 to 3 ft.	12.50
125 Physocarpus Monogynus,	
18 to 24 ins.	10.00
125 Physocarpus Monogynus,	
12 to 18 ins.	7.50
350 Physocarpus Opulifolius, 2 to 3 ft.	12.50
275 Physocarpus Opulifolius,	
18 to 24 ins.	10.00
70 Physocarpus Opulifolius Aurea,	
2 to 3 ft.	12.50
300 Spiraea Froebell, 12 to 15 ins.	12.50
500 Spiraea Salicifolia, 2 to 2 ft.	12.50
500 Symphoricarpos Chenaultii,	
18 to 24 ins.	10.00
100 Symphoricarpos Racemosus,	
24 to 30 ins.	12.50
250 Symphoricarpos Racemosus,	
18 to 24 ins.	10.00
100 Symphoricarpos Vulgaris, 2 to 3 ft.	12.50
500 Symphoricarpos Vulgaris,	
18 to 24 ins.	10.00

TREES

	Per 1000
200 Poplar Simoni, 6 to 7 ft.	\$75.00
400 Poplar Simoni, 4 to 6 ft.	65.00
500 Poplar Lombardy, 4 to 6 ft.	65.00
1000 Salix Babylonica, 4 to 5 ft.	65.00
500 Salix Babylonica, 5 to 6 ft.	75.00
500 Salix Niobe, 5 to 6 ft.	75.00

ROSES, H. T.

	2-year No. 1 Plants
\$36.00 per 100.	\$36.00 per 1000
2000 Pink Radiance	
2000 Red Radiance	
500 Etoile de Hollande	
500 Editor McFarland	
250 Betty Upchard	
500 Talisman	
250 Mrs. P. S. du Pont	
500 Condesa de Sastago	
500 Soeur Therese	
250 Willowmere	
500 Mrs. Charles Bell	
500 Briarcliff	
250 Syracuse	
250 Heinrich Gaede	
1000 Sheil Radiance	

VINES

	Per 100
200 Celastrus scandens, 2-yr., No. 1 1/2	\$15.00
500 Lonicera Halliana, 2-yr., No. 1	12.50
500 Lonicera Halliana, 2-yr., No. 1 1/2	10.00

HEDGING

	Per 1000
5000 Barberry Thunbergi, 2-yr.,	
12 to 18 ins.	85.00
5000 Barberry Thunbergi, 2-yr.,	
9 to 12 ins.	50.00
1000 Privet, Amur River North,	
18 to 24 ins.	65.00
2500 Privet, Amur River North,	
12 to 18 ins.	50.00
1000 Privet, Amur River North,	
9 to 12 ins.	35.00
2500 Privet, California, 12 to 18 ins.	50.00

If you are in need of other items, send us your Want List.

PONTIAC NURSERIES

Romeo, Mich.

Wisconsin Meeting Sets Record

Like many other state groups this winter, the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association set a new record for attendance at its twenty-seventh annual meeting, at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, February 2 and 3. Forty to fifty gathered at the business sessions, while seventy sat down to the banquet and heard Jens Jensen talk on his favorite topic, "Appreciation of Our Native Landscape." He urged recognition of native plants in the postwar memorial parks and similar projects now beginning to be discussed.

Ten members were added to the active list, now totaling forty-eight, while Secretary-treasurer Thomas S. Pinney reported a comfortable financial position, with \$280 in cash on hand and \$140 invested in war bonds.

Officers elected were: President, H. W. Riggert, Fort Atkinson; vice-president, Ed Eschrich, Milwaukee, and secretary-treasurer, Thomas S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay. Walter Remond, Milwaukee, and E. H. Niles, Hartland, were elected to the board of directors for a 3-year term.

In his address as president, Walter Remond referred to the success of nurserymen in meeting wartime problems and their comparative freedom from restrictions, permitting them to continue in business to the extent of their ability to secure labor. Their participation in food production and in promotion of victory gardens aided the war effort. The increased public interest in gardening, he said, would act to the trade's advantage later.

The state entomologist, E. L. Chambers, in reporting on new pests, told of the ravages caused by the spittle bug on jack and red pines in the four northeast counties of the state and in adjoining districts of Michigan. The damage done by the bug in feeding on the ends of branches is slight, but apparently an organism is introduced which has killed trees over hundreds of acres.

In his luncheon address, C. R. Dineen, president of the Milwaukee county park board, told of the long-term program to circumscribe the city with park areas. Out of 8,000 acres needed for the purpose, 5,000 have already been acquired. Colored slides of the Milwaukee parks were shown after the banquet in the evening.

Prof. S. A. Wilde, of the University of Wisconsin, gave an illustrated talk on the propagation of trees and shrubs in neutral materials fed by liquid nutrients, producing better and faster growth.



H. W. Riggert.

The arboretum at the university was described, with slides, by Prof. G. W. Longenecker, who is in charge of the project. It is now advanced so that a 4-mile drive stretches through the area.

Opening a session on fruits, Thursday morning, February 3, H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, showed apples of the newer varieties, describing their merits in Wisconsin.

S. S. Telfer, prominent fruit grower, told in detail the methods by which the cherry growers in Door county had achieved the success

which makes their district famous. The lateness of the hour compelled him to curtail similar description of apple culture there.

Small fruits of recent introduction were briefly appraised by K. D. Andrews, of the Andrews Nursery, Faribault, Minn. Then he dwelt on the need for action in regard to the OPA ceiling placed on the price of raspberries last season, when plans for marketing had already been made. The ceiling was on the sale price to the wholesaler, not to the consumer, and yielded growers less than the cost of 1943 production, estimated in Minnesota to have been 85 cents per crate higher than 1942 costs. Growers were able to get adequate returns by setting up roadside stands and selling to consumers. Such a procedure is, asserted Mr. Andrews, a bar to quantity production of raspberries for market in future. So nurserymen as well as berry growers, he declared, have an interest in the removal of a ceiling price below production cost.

After the talk by W. J. Smart, of the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., on postwar prospects, published on another page of this issue, the meeting was concluded by a series of short talks by members on this topic.

Roland Behle, of Rolling Prairie, declared that his experience of ten years in business had taught him that the retail nurseryman having a few acres of land would best plant small



1 MILLION AUSTRIAN PINE

3-year, 6 to 12 ins., \$15.00 per 1000

(Above special price to nurserymen only subject to change).

Finest Stock in the Country—Write Today for Complete Stock List and Special Christmas Tree Growers' Guide.

MUSSER FORESTS, INC.

Indiana, Pa.

BOBBINK & ATKINS*Nurserymen and Florists*

America's Leading Specialists in:-

Deciduous Azaleas

including the best named varieties of Mollis, Pontica and Rustica

Hybrid Rhododendrons

20 leading varieties

Dogwoods—Pink and white**Ginkgos and Lindens****Vines**

Headquarters for English Ivy

Perennials and Roses

in varieties not obtainable elsewhere

Write for Catalogue
Paterson Ave. E. Rutherford, N. J.**SHRUBS**

A Complete Assortment

Of

Clean Well Grown Plants

Write Us

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY

Newark, New York

Evergreens**Barberry****Privet**

Write for wholesale price list.

GARDNER'S NURSERIES

Rocky Hill, Conn.

BURRLeading wholesale source for
Nursery Stock.

Send us your Want List.

C. R. BURR & CO., INC.
Manchester, Conn.**PRINCETON NURSERIES**

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR**Hardy Ornamentals****LINING-OUT STOCK**

Per 100 Per 1000

Grafted Junipers..... \$30.00 \$275.00
Viburnum, Buckwood! Pot grafts, 8 to 12 ins..... 20.00 275.00

Ains.

Pyramidal varieties of Hornbeam, Maples, Liriodendron, and Linden. 2000 items of lining-out and finished stock.

Write for our new complete wholesale list.

Burton's Hill Top Nurseries, Casstown, Ohio

balled and burlapped stock, rather than cheaper liners, to obtain a profit. For a supply in wide variety reliance can be placed on the large wholesale growers.

H. W. Riggert, of Coe, Converse & Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson, saw signs of a big postwar demand for nursery stock, a matter for thought in view of increasing evidence of current shortages.

Charles Hawks, of the Hawks Nursery Co., Wauwatosa, predicted a continuing demand for fruit trees and a call for larger ornamentals, because victory gardeners would seek larger home areas in postwar residential moves.

Alex Klokner, Milwaukee, was optimistic about business in the next five years, but doubtful about the succeeding period.

E. H. Niles, of the White Elm Nursery, Hartland, observed that the difficulty of moving larger-size stock now caused a corresponding reduction in the planting of lining-out stock. Hence production is being kept down. The expected demand later, with an easier labor market, will stimulate production. At that time, he said, it will be wise to maintain balanced plantings and to avoid overplanting, in order that sacrifice sales at low prices may not follow.

At a brief meeting of the Wisconsin A. N. chapter, officers were re-elected. J. P. Foster, Milwaukee, was elected delegate and Floyd Fancher, Sturtevant, alternate.

FOREST TREE CLINIC.

Members of state and federal government services met at the University of Wisconsin, January 31 and February 2, in a forest tree clinic. Planting and maintenance of public forests and parks were discussed, and information was exchanged on current insect and disease problems.

A voluntary insect and disease reporting service was proposed, so that records may be compiled of their occurrences from season to season. E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, hopes that nurserymen will participate in this service when it is established.

FOR the past year engaged in war work in an airplane factory, Archibald Enoch Price, formerly with Swain Nelson & Sons Co. for almost twenty years, is continuing in the arborists' line in an advisory capacity, after 5 p. m. and on Sundays, at 84 Park drive, Glenview, Ill. He is a director in both the National Shade Tree Conference and the National Arborists' Association.

ORDER NOW
and keep up your stock.You will probably
be busier later.**SEEDLINGS**

	100	1000
Abies concolor, 4 to 6 ins.	\$4.00	.....
Abies fraseri, 4 to 6 ins.	3.00	\$25.00
Picea canadensis, 4 to 6 ins.	3.00	25.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins.	4.00	35.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins, tr.	6.00	50.00
Picea glauca albertiana, 3 to 4 ins.	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 6 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 8 to 10 ins, tr.	10.00	90.00
Pinus mughus, 4 to 8 ins.	5.00	40.00
Pinus nigra (austriaca), 8 to 10 ins.	4.00	35.00
Pseudotsuga douglasii, 6 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
Syringa vulgaris, 10 to 15 ins.	4.00	35.00
Thuja occidentalis, 6 to 8 ins, tr.	6.00	50.00
Thuja orientalis, 10 to 12 ins, tr.	6.00	50.00
Tsuga caroliniana, 3 to 4 ins.	4.00	35.00

CUTTINGS

From 2 1/2-inch pots.

\$12.00 per 100, 500 or over at \$10.00 per 100.
Ilex crenata bullata.
Juniperus depressa plumosa.
Juniperus horizontalis Bar Harbor.
Juniperus hibernica.
Juniperus excelsa stricta.
Juniperus pfitzeriana.
Juniperus sabina.
Retinospora plumosa aurea.
Taxus cuspidata.
Taxus cuspidata nana.
Taxus intermedia.
Taxus media hicksii.
Taxus clintoni.
Taxus repandens.
Thuja occidentalis compacta.
Thuja globosa.

GRAFTS

1-year from 2 1/2-inch pots.	10	100
Cornus florida rubra.....	\$3.50	\$32.50
Juniperus communis glauca.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus chinensis neaborensis.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus squamata meyeri.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana burkii.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana canaertii.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana glauca.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana keteleri.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana kosteriana.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana schotti.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana pyramidaliformis.	3.50	32.50
Thuja orientalis aurea nana.	2.75	25.00

HESS' NURSERIES

Mountain View, N. J.

Nursery Conditions as I See Them

By W. J. Smart

Most of us who are engaged in the nursery business come from the small towns or rural communities, and during most of the year our conclusions regarding the nursery business are the result of our own local observations. Sometimes we may come to a wrong conclusion because of our limited opportunity for observation. I think sometimes that we may be like the old story of the three blind men and the elephant. You will remember that one of the blind men, upon feeling of the elephant's leg, remarked that it felt like a tree. Another, who felt the animal's trunk, observed that the elephant was like a snake, while the third, who ran his hand over the rough and flat body of the animal, remarked that the elephant was like a wall.

When we are looking out of the same old office window every day, our viewpoint may get off focus. One of the ways by which we extend our vision and improve our viewpoint is attending various gatherings with fellow nurserymen.

It is not so much from what we hear in the meetings as from our conversations and visits with our fellow nurserymen that we benefit. When we share the troubles and listen to the tales of woe of other nurserymen and renew our friendships, we go home with new encouragement.

I start the round of the conventions each fall, usually beginning in Minnesota early in December, and attend meetings in Kansas City, Des Moines, Chicago, Indianapolis, Ohio and Michigan, usually winding up here in Milwaukee. This year I expect also to attend meetings in the east during the coming week. Milwaukee always means more than just another meeting for me. My earliest contacts with the trade in the middle west were in Milwaukee, where I was employed over thirty years ago; so I am glad to be here.

At the beginning of this round of meetings, it is difficult to formulate any conclusions regarding a general feeling among the trade in the various sections with regard to the business of the season past and the

views and prospects for the future, but when I get to Milwaukee definite impressions begin to crystallize.

I am happy to be able to bring you the assurance that, in all of the various contacts which I have made during the past sixty days, there has been a spirit of optimism shown at all meetings which is most encouraging and which has not been exceeded in many years past.

Naturally, in my capacity as sales representative, I try to analyze the reasons for any situation which I find in making my travels among the trade. Some of these observations I have set down in the hope that the conclusions might prove helpful to you.

A year ago we were in the position of a man who has broken his leg and wonders if he will ever walk again. Now we are learning to walk with a crutch. Last year we were facing a state of great uncertainty regarding help and supplies and even as to the outcome of business, while this year we are in a static state of difficulty. Things are not good, it is true, but we do not anticipate that they are going to be any worse. In other words, we know the worst and are planning accordingly. A great many nurserymen have in various ingenious ways surmounted many problems which seemed beyond them a year ago. Help has

been recruited from various sources—women, children, war prisoners, etc.

Another result of the present state of affairs, I feel, will eventually benefit us. During easy times we fall into inefficient ways of doing business. We indulge in too expensive types of service or wasteful practices of various kinds, which by necessity must now be eliminated. We now find that we are streamlining our operations. Many of the wasteful and inefficient practices which are of necessity being discarded will not again soon return to us. We have an opportunity to clean out old systems and start anew with more efficient methods of operations. We are capitalizing on our difficulties.

Also, we are finding it possible to move many surplus items, and blocks of stocks are disappearing which under normal demand would not move. In cleaning out our nurseries, we are able to clean up the land, building it up and replanting, beginning over with better things—trees and shrubs which modern demand tells us will be needed in the future. We should be open to the consideration of new varieties and new lines of merchandise, some of which we may in the past have neglected.

Under these conditions we may sometimes encounter an extra supply

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE EVERGREENS AT LOW PRICES!

American Arborvitae

Per 1000
3-yr. Transplants (2-1), 2 to 4 ins. \$15.00
5-yr. Transplants (2-3), 5 to 10 ins. 20.00

Mugho Pine

4-yr. Transplants (2-2), 5 to 10 ins. 25.00

Norway Red Pine

4-yr. Transplants (2-2), 6 to 12 ins. 18.00

5-yr. Transplants (2-3), 10 to 18 ins. 20.00

White Pine

3-yr. Transplants (2-1), 3 to 6 ins. 20.00

4-yr. Transplants (2-2), 6 to 12 ins. 25.00

5-yr. Transplants (2-3), 8 to 15 ins. 28.00

TERMS

Cash with order, or half cash with order, balance C. O. D. Fryeburg, Maine, net, no discounts. No less than 250 trees of one kind and size at 1000 rate. No charge for boxes or packing.

All orders shipped express collect unless otherwise specified. Trees shipped by freight not guaranteed to live.

Prices Just as Low on Other Sizes and Varieties.
Send NOW for Wholesale Price List—It's Free.

Colorado Blue Spruce

Per 1000
4-yr. Transplants (2-2), 4 to 8 ins. \$40.00
5-yr. Transplants (2-3), 5 to 10 ins. 45.00

Engelmann Spruce

3-yr. Transplants (2-1), 2 to 5 ins. 20.00

5-yr. Transplants (2-3), 5 to 10 ins. 25.00

Norway Spruce

4-yr. Transplants (2-2), 5 to 10 ins. 22.00

White Spruce

5-yr. Transplants (2-3), 8 to 15 ins. 25.00

GUARANTEE

90 per cent of each order guaranteed to live—unless shipped by freight. Free replacements up to 90 per cent before October 1, 1944.
(2-1) means 2 years as seedling, 1 year in transplant bed. Similarly for other figures in parentheses.

WESTERN MAINE FOREST NURSERY
Box AN-234 Fryeburg, Maine

Talk by W. J. Smart, of the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., before the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, at Milwaukee, February 3.

We Offer —**For Spring 1944**

EVERGREENS—In a large assortment of PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE, PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER and YEWES in grades at attractive prices. SOME LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS, SHRUBBERRY, SHADE TREES, BARBERRY 3-yr. transplanted, both red and green in grades.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 2-yr. in grades.

APPLE, 11 to 16 ins. to 1 1/2-inch caliper, 3 and 4-yr. budded trees. good assortment.

Mail want list for prices.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERIES

Westminster, Md.

CANADA HEMLOCK**Heavy 5-year transplants**

Grown well spaced in beds in Northern N. J., bushy, ready for field lining now: Per 100 Per 1000
8 to 12-inch, X..... \$11.00 \$100.00
12 to 15-inch, X..... 16.00 150.00
(About 5000 of each. Vigorous, hardy Northern stock, not to be compared with crowded weedy liners.)

NO MORE YEWES UNTIL FALL
But some thrifty Pine transplants still left. Write for list.

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

50 Church St., New York, N. Y.

Rhodos
BOTH NATIVE
AND NURSERY GROWN
KALMIA AZALEAS
Hemlocks AND Pieris
La Bals'
STROUDSBURG PA.

SHEPARD NURSERIES
Growers and Distributors of
ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK
60 acres growing. Skaneateles, N. Y.

CLEMATIS and
ORNAMENTAL VINES
Write for Trade List.
JAMES I. GEORGE & SON
Fairport, N. Y.

NEW and BETTER
Hardy Plants.
Hardy Chrysanthemums.
Hardy Herbs.
Send for new Trade List.
CARROLL GARDENS
Westminster, Md.

COLORADO SPRUCE
Transplanted, grown wide apart and a very superior article, splendid shape and splendid roots.
6 to 9-inch..... \$10.00 per 100
9 to 12-inch..... 12.00 per 100
12 to 15-inch..... 15.00 per 100

TREADWELL NURSERY CO.
Great Falls, Mont.

of some commodity that may be required in the operation of our business. Every opportunity to obtain additional quantities of commonly used materials should be taken advantage of. This not only lessens our difficulties, but cuts down our profits and eases any possible situation which may arise in the operation of our business during immediate postwar years.

All repairs to machinery and equipment and the maintenance of buildings should be done in so far as possible.

In planning the upkeep of our nurseries, I feel that it is a good rule to follow that we should replace stock in the same proportion as we are using it up. If we do not do this, we are fooling ourselves by reducing our assets and working up our inventory, making a false profit.

Another point which I wish to offer as a suggestion to those firms which may fortunately have unusual profits on their hands this year is to set up a fund to equal the depreciation which they charge off their books at the end of the year. Charging off depreciation does not provide for replacement of these items, as you well know. They can only be replaced with money. I think many firms are realizing this and, so far as possible, are setting aside funds which will provide them with the assets necessary to replace equipment and machinery when they are available.

As an association I believe you should be taking a forward look toward developing postwar markets for your products. Other industries are doing this, and we as nurserymen must also cultivate the forward prospects if we are to have a reasonable opportunity to compete for the consumer's dollar after the war. You should be in touch with the state authorities who are making plans for highways, for state parks, for city parks, for federal housing programs. We should also work closely with real estate development companies and other prospective builders, so that nursery stock will be considered as a part of any postwar development.

As in years past, the biggest problem which lies ahead of us as an industry is our ability to sell our products. The growing of nursery stock is a mechanical program which can be fairly well mastered, but disposing of the stock at a profit requires a great deal of effort and study. As an association you should tie up closely with garden clubs, farmers'

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

Grafted, hardy varieties only.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.

Named varieties; the hardiest of all Azaleas for landscape work.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.

Perfectly shaped; transplanted.

EUROPEAN BEECH.

Fine specimen. Also fastigiata, pendula, Riversi.

LILACS.

The best collection of choice varieties.

FLOWERING JAPANESE CHERRIES. Three outstanding varieties.**CRAB APPLES.**

Young, thrifty plants, selected varieties.

LABURNUM VOSSI.

Grown in standard form.

BAGATELLE NURSERY

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

P. M. Koster, Mgr.

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clubs and other interested groups by furnishing speakers, providing illustrated lectures and a flow of articles to keep your customers interested and informed.

In conclusion I urge you to do two things. Keep your prices up and keep up your stock in the nursery. When prices go down and available supply of stock goes down, the whole industry goes down with them.

Have pride in your calling and faith in the future. We are all members of an essential industry and one whose future should be bright if we practice reasonable foresight in the planning of our future.

TENNESSEE PROGRAM.

Two full sessions on February 15 and a morning session the following day were scheduled in the program for the annual meeting of the Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association, at the Hotel Andrew Jackson, Nashville. The principal speakers on the program and their subjects were scheduled as follows:

"The Nurseryman's Part in Postwar Fruit Growing," by A. N. Pratt, state horticulturist, Nashville.

"New Fruits for Tennessee," by Dr. Brooks D. Drain, agricultural experiment station, Knoxville.

"Plants for Postwar Period," by Dr. L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University.

"The Nurserymen's Cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture," by C. C. Flanery, commissioner of agriculture, Nashville.

"The Importance of Growing More Fruit Stock," by F. A. Motz, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Washington, D. C.

"Importance of Nurserymen Directing Their Attention to Growing Black Walnuts," by William H. Cummings, and Thomas G. Zarger, forestry relations department, TVA, Norris.

"Special Inspections at Sales Centers and on the Highways," by John W. Shadow, Murfreesboro.

"State Assessments on Tennessee Nurseries," by Lee McClain, Knoxville.

"Your Business and the American Association of Nurserymen," by Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary.

"Preparation for 1944 Growing Season," by Richard H. Jones, Nashville.

"How to Solve the Nursery Labor Problem," by R. W. Moore, state director of emergency farm labor, Nashville.

GEORGE ROSE, formerly associated with Corliss Bros., Ipswich, Mass., and Oren Putnam, formerly of Encinitas, Cal., have joined the staff of the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia. Mr. Rose will have charge of all field work, and Mr. Putnam will be cellar foreman. Both have a wide experience in the nursery business. It is the plan of the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. rapidly to expand its growing under Mr. Rose's direction.

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Heming

POSTWAR MEMORIALS.

Those of us who are old enough to have been in the last war should have some background upon which to base our thoughts and actions in the present one. We are discussing now the nursery business in relation to the postwar world. According to the scientists, preachers and teachers, the postwar world is going to be a millennium, when the lion will lie down with the lamb, without further effort on our part as soon as the war is won.

Don't you believe it. Every bit of progress humanity has made has been dearly bought. There are certain immutable laws in control. The one such law in operation now may be expressed in the words, "You cannot get something for nothing." The price we are paying for this new era, this millennium, is the lives of our youths and untold suffering all over the world. And what do we get? Nothing but an opportunity to plan and work to bring this new era into being.

All this preamble leads up to one thing—namely, what part shall the nurseryman play in the new era? Theoretically the landscape contractor and nurseryman, along with the building architect, should take

a leading part in planning improvement of our villages, towns, cities and boulevards and in making our world a more beautiful place to live in, but up to the present that has been left to the politicians, greedy selfish interests and chance.

When the war is won, the first consideration will be the returning soldiers. After they get back into civil life they are going to run the country, be our lawgivers and governors, and rightly so; the war has educated them for it.

But it is in connection with those who will not return, those who have made the supreme sacrifice, that we might build a better world, in order that they shall not be forgotten.

Looking over past efforts along this line, in connection with the Civil war and the first World war, will guide us in selecting the form of memorial and, in doing so, help us avoid the waste and ill-considered efforts of the past.

A memorial, to be lasting, should have the endorsement of by far the largest majority of the population of any community. It should last as long as our civilization lasts. It

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should at least benefit the future generations, so that they will take an interest in it even when time has softened the agony of its cause.

There is only one form of memorial that seems to have all the qualifications that will fit the needs of a democratic community, and that is to take title in the name of the people in perpetuity to a piece of land.

Since writing the above, my attention was called to landscape letter 15 from the American Association of Nurserymen and a reprint from the December issue of American Home, which show the foregoing to be in line with the thoughts of other nurserymen all over the country. But I should like particularly to emphasize the acquiring of the land as the immediate objective, and let it be the most valuable land in the community. This will insure the proper development in generations to come, whatever form the improvements may take.

This will insure the memorial's developing along the lines best suited to the future in this changing world. If nothing more is done with the land than put a fence around it, it will be a playground for the children.

In wealthy communities the land can be developed into a park, with bathhouse, stadium, library or anything else that will keep green the memories of those who made the supreme sacrifice and at the same time help to bring about those conditions for which they fought.

E. H.

HEARING ON ILLINOIS JAP BEETLE QUARANTINE.

A hearing has been called by Howard Leonard, director of the Illinois department of agriculture, on the proposed revision of the state Japanese beetle quarantine, to be held at the office of the division of plant inspection, Professional Arts building, Glen Ellyn, Ill., at 10 a. m. February 25.

Because the Japanese beetle trapping operations conducted by the federal bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, in cooperation with the Illinois state department of agriculture, in the cities of Chicago, Evanston, Cicero and Highland Park during the summer of 1943 revealed certain areas of infestation in Chicago and Highland Park not known to exist heretofore, proposal is made to extend the state quarantine to include such areas as well as certain districts in Chicago, Evanston, Cicero and Highland Park previously found to be infested.

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Some Southwestern Natives

By C. W. Wood

The experienced gardener always receives a member of the malva family with high hopes, knowing from former trials that it has a good chance, according to the table of averages, to be something good. I have no doubt that the southwestern malvaceae would run true to form. That opinion is based on the few tried here which were hardy enough to stand our winters in northern Michigan, usually in a protected frame or pit. For instance, there is a little shrub, *Cienfugosia sulphurea*, found along the Gulf coast, which should be in gardens. It is an intermittent (perhaps constant under ideal growing conditions) bloomer throughout the summer, producing yellowish mallows, up to two inches across, on slender short stems. From behavior here, I should judge that it would be able to take care of itself, even under the most adverse conditions, in all sections where it could stand the winters. It would take testing, however, to find out how much cold it can stand. That section also holds a number of *hibiscus* species which seem never to get far outside their native quarters. And the same could be said of *sphaeralcea*, a large genus of mallows largely confined to the warmer parts of America. One in particular, *S. angustifolia*, I remember with pleasure. It grew about a foot tall, with a foil of long narrow leaves for the white to pink mallows, produced throughout the summer.

In addition to several southwestern violets, the genus *viola* contains at least one plant, *Hybanthus verticillatus*, which should be of interest to commercial growers outside that section. It can scarcely be called spectacular, to be sure, but for all that it is a pleasing small thing when it clothes itself in red and white violet-like flowers in summer. My notes fail to say when that event occurs, though I remember it as early summer. It grew about ten inches high here, making it a good rock garden subject as well as a candidate for a position at the front of the border. Best of all, in the view of the northern gardener, it is quite hardy if one gets material from the coldest part of its range. And it can stand a lot of abuse if given well drained soil in sun.

Of all strictly American genera, *mentzelia*, with the exception of the annual *M. lindleyi*, which is cultivated as *Bartonia aurea*, is probably the most neglected. The only other

exception that comes to mind is *M. decapetala*, and it has never had the attention to which its large (to five inches across), fragrant, creamy-white flowers entitle it. Imagine, if you will, a 2-foot plant carrying a number of these immense cups, having ten petals and upward of 300 showy stamens, and you will have some idea of its appeal. The way we sold it was to have ready pot-grown plants from spring sowing when the plant was in flower, for that was the time our customers wanted to buy. Its only drawbacks are that the flowers do not open except in the afternoon and that it is monocarpic. The latter is easily overcome, though, by sowing seeds each spring. It was fully hardy here and stood all sorts of neglect, including semidesert conditions. I have had two or three others without names from western Texas and New Mexico which should be in gardens, and no doubt there are others.

This paragraph should have appeared in the installment on annuals, but was overlooked. *Lythrum alatum* came to mind just now as I was going over my list, arranged to the botanists' scheme of classification, and is included because it should be tested in the north. The only way we got maximum results from the plant was to start the seeds into growth under glass in March and set the plants out

in a moist place after settled weather had arrived. Then they grew about a foot tall, with curiously winged stems and bearing bright red, showy flowers for a long time in summer.

Gaura is composed of upward of twenty-five species, none of which is really spectacular, though I recall few more pleasing plants than the southwestern *G. lindheimeri*. As with most *gauras* that I know (the one exception that comes to mind is the curious *G. suffulta*), its airy habit of growth and even airier flowering habit are its greatest virtues, giving it special value as a landscape plant. Add to that a long production of pretty white flowers and one has a plant of more than ordinary merit. Contrary to the behavior of many Texas and Louisiana plants, it has been quite hardy here, indicating a wide field of usefulness. A plains species, *G. coccinea*, also deserves the attention of gardeners. For mere showiness, its rosy-red flowers,

Prunus glandulosa sinensis PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND OWN-ROOT PLANTS

	Per 10	Per 100
330 30 to 36 ins.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
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725 Liners		7.50

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12 to 18 ins., transplants	100.00
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turning to scarlet with age, places it ahead of the other, though it lacks some of the other's charm for me. It grew about a foot tall here and did well in any sunny well drained spot. All gauras that I know come readily from seeds.

Evening primroses have long been popular garden subjects; gaura is fairly well known in some sections, but *Stenosiphon linifolius*, the so-called giant gaura, the other member of the onagraceae family that comes to mind in this connection, seems to have escaped the attention of garden makers. In it we have a plant almost reaching the spectacular stage, with plants to four or five feet in height (seven feet is said not to be uncommon on the rich plains where it is native) and long (a foot or even two feet) spikes of white gaura-like flowers during July and August, when flowers in the garden are welcome. Like most plains plants, it is quite at home in the east, doing well in sunny well drained situations and preferring a limy soil, I believe. This brief description will indicate to the experienced plantsman a wide field of usefulness for the plant. It is reproduced easily from fall-sown seeds.

Perhaps the best of the southwestern members of the gentian family, *Eustoma russellianum*, is a little too difficult for the average gardener and so needs not occupy our attention at this time. The erratic *sabatias*, though lovely enough to occupy the attention of the experienced enthusiast, are in the same class, leaving us *Frasera speciosa* for consideration. And I am not sure that it, because of its biennial nature, will ever become popular. It has much merit, however, in its showy rosette of long leaves, which may reach two feet across in the moist shady spots that it favors, and in a pyramidal spike of brown-centered whitish flowers, followed by conspicuous seed capsules. If the flower stem attained the height of five feet ascribed to it in the literature (it seldom exceeded half that here), it would be truly spectacular. The seeds are small and, like so many of the gentian family, of uncertain viability. According to my experience, they should be planted as soon as ripe and handled like other delicate plants in their infancy.

Years ago I had from the late D. M. Andrews a little milkweed, *Asclepias nummularia*, that I should like to find again. As I remember, it came from the mountains in northeastern New Mexico and perhaps other parts of that section. I do remember it distinctly as perhaps the best small milkweed that I ever grew. It made two curious succulent leaves,

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from which sprang clusters of pinkish milkweed flowers. That description may not sound exciting, but it is the fault of the writer rather than the plant; actually it is one of the most curiously lovely rock plants that I know, easily grown from seeds and not too difficult in the sunny rock garden.

Another of the milkweed family that I have found useful is the familiar antelope horns, *Asclepiodora decumbens*. Here we have a plant to eight inches in height, with balls of pale green flowers, followed by seed pods which simulate antelope horns. Nor does that sound too enticing, either, but one would have to see the plant to know its charm.

My experience with perennial morning-glories has not been very satisfying, though I can see that they possess much merit for the gardens of more favored climates. The bush morning-glory of the plains, *Ipomoea leptophylla*, should by most precedents do well here, but it seldom bears the 3-foot long prostrate branches with the accompanying summer-long production of purple-throated rose-pink moonflowers mentioned in the books. There is a morning-glory of New Mexico, *I. lindheimeri*, that would surely become popular with gardeners if it became generally available. I was unfortunate in getting it shortly before the extremely cold winter of 1933-34, when it passed out; so I cannot say much about it except that its 3-inch long blue morning-glories are a joy. It is said to grow to a height of twenty feet in its native state, producing its pretty flowers throughout the summer. One splendid feature noted was the ability to remain open during most of the day—a really desirable trait in a morning-glory.

Curiosity has led me to try many heliotropes, not many of them being of great garden value. I recall one Texan, *Heliotropium convolvulaceum*, though, which made a good impression here while it lasted. Coming from the plains country of Texas and perhaps farther north, it should be hardy in most sections, and it was probably not the cold that took it away from here. Be that as it may, a long blooming season (it covers most of the summer), during which it produces an abundance of small white morning-glory-like flowers, makes it a desirable plant. As I remember it (I do not find the notes at the moment), the plant grew about ten inches tall, which would fit it for several roles in the garden. There is another southwestern heliotrope, *H. confertifolium*, that sounds interesting. It is said to make little silvered

bushes with scalelike leaves and tiny white flowers in spring.

Most of the horseiments have something of value for the gardener, though none that I know is as showy as their cousin, *Monarda didyma*. Thus, *Monarda fistulosa* in its better forms (it varies not a little in color and size of flower and flower cluster) is far more valuable than its rare occurrence in gardens would indicate. The southwest has at least one species, *M. pectinata*, that was thoroughly approved of when it grew here. Its prostrate stems set it apart from all horseiments that I know and, at the same time, give it special value in the landscape. Before flowering time arrives in summer, the tips of these stems turn up to produce clusters of pleasing pink labiate flowers. I must have hit upon the sum of its desires, for it thrived mightily in a light sandy soil in full sun, withstanding heat and drought as only plains' plants can.

The southwest contains a number of sages which should be in commerce, as well as several more well known kinds. They are mentioned now as a matter of record and will be discussed later in a separate article.

We are now down to the composites, and it is going to take careful choosing to get all the good unusual ones crowded into the small amount of space left. One of them should be the stemless actinea, *A. acaulis*, from the sandy sections of western Texas and eastern New Mexico. I did not find it everblooming, as the books would indicate, but it did produce its stemless flowers at short intervals throughout the summer. These are quite large (more than an inch across) for so small a plant, pale yellow in color, with fine brown lines.

There are many asters in the southwest that should be brought into experiment gardens for testing. They are not easy to get, and some of the fifty or more are scarcely worth room in the garden. Yet hidden among them is undoubtedly many a gem. For instance, the tender (I say tender because it could not stand the climate in the open) *Aster wrighti* is a splendid thing, growing a foot or less tall

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Mollis, salmon to apricot. *Axalea Alta-clarense*, copper to orange. *Rhododendrons*, *Ponticum* and *Catawbiense* Hybrids.

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Nurseryman Mulino, Ore.

and producing in late summer a prodigious number of large (close to two inches across) flowers in shades of blue and purple. There is also said to be a pure white form.

The rabbit brushes are among the finest composites that I know. The different species cover a wide range in the west and southwest and are mostly hardy so far as I know them. The southwestern representative that I know is *Chrysanthemus pulchellus*, a shrubby plant to about two feet as it grew here, with pale yellow tassels in late summer and early autumn. It is one of the loveliest of composites and deserving of wide popularity.

I had once and lost a peculiar little composite, *Perezia nana*, which someone living in its range should make available. Everything about the plant, from its prostrate stems clothed in leathery leaves to its purple composite flowers on inch-tall stems, is peculiar, as is its habit of dying to the ground after producing a crop of seeds. The latter is true apparently only in the drier parts of the garden, because other plants in the irrigated spots retained their leaves throughout the summer.

To close these remarks, I should like to mention a dry-soil senecio, *S. longilobus*, which has much to recommend it to gardeners. First is the summer-long production of pale yellow daisies—a meritorious character in any plant. Again is the ability to

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do that no matter how hot and dry the weather may be. It grows about fifteen inches tall here, which is a good height for general use. All the composites mentioned here are best sown in autumn.

PAUL STARK AGAIN HEADS VICTORY GARDEN GROUP.

Paul C. Stark, of Louisiana, Mo., was reelected president of the National Victory Garden Institute at the annual meeting of the organization, which was held in conjunction with a regional conference of gardening authorities and home food production leaders at New York January 27. Elected vice-presidents were E. J. Condon, assistant to the president of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago; Russell A. Firestone, assistant treasurer, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Chester Davis, president, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., and Richardson Wright, editor, House and Garden, New York.

James I. Clarke, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co., New York, was reelected treasurer, and Andrew S. Wing was reelected secretary and manager. M. L. Wilson, director of extension service for the United States Department of Agriculture, was reelected honorary chairman.

Lester J. Norris, Illinois food director, was elected chairman of the board of trustees, and the following were elected trustees: George A. Ball, president, Ball Bros. Co., Muncie, Ind.; E. H. Bakken, director rural scouting, Boy Scouts of America, New York; Eugene S. Boerner, Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York; Ralph Budd, president, Burlington railroad, Chicago, Ill.; David Burpee, president, W. Atlee Burpee Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. J. Condon; James I. Clarke; P. O. Davis, director of agricultural extension, Auburn, Ala.; Mrs. H. B. Elia-son, Pennsylvania O. C. D. victory garden chairman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Alexander Fraser, president, Shell Oil Co., New York; Walter D. Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; John Holmes, president, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Eric Johnston, president, United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Alexander H. Kerr, president, Kerr Glass Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Paul R. Krone, chief, victory garden section, Lansing, Mich.; Leroy A. Lincoln, president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York; Arno H. Nehrling, assistant secretary, Massachusetts

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All-America Selections

Only two winners among annual flowers are announced by the twenty judges of All-America Selections for 1944 introduction. These, with many other proposed new varieties, have been thoroughly tried out in the official trial grounds over the United States and southern Canada, under the supervision and all-season attention of the trial grounds judges.

The breeding of these flowers was started long before Pearl Harbor. They are both now fixed in type until practically 100 per cent true and ready for introduction this spring. They should be obtained from any up-to-date seedsman, all having equal opportunity of cointroduction of All-America Selections this first year, and all offerings are from the same original stock seeds. The following descriptions of the two winners are supplied by W. Ray Hastings, chairman of All-America Selections.

Petunia Cheerful wins the only bronze medal. It is a clear light salmon-pink, exceptionally free-flowering from time to set the plants in open ground until killed by late fall frosts. Even in the fall, plants may be potted up or cuttings rooted for winter blooming in a sunny window indoors. Cheerful is an all-season bloomer and the plants are practically covered in mounds of satiny pink the entire time. The plants are compact, reaching a foot in height and about two feet across. For cutting, the flowers are long-lasting and, with the light suffusion of salmon, show up well under artificial light as well as in daylight. It is a bedding petunia, uniform for edging, showy anywhere in the garden and also suitable for pots and window boxes. The bright and refreshing single flowers are about two and one-half inches across, almost crowded on the mound-shaped plants. Cheerful brings a new color shade, a light pink but with salmon undertone and a deeper shade than the 1941 winner, First Lady, along with a more compact habit of growth.

Marigold Mammoth Mum wins honorable mention and, as its name implies, is the largest incurved chrysanthemum-flowered marigold. It rivals the big Japanese-type chrysanthemums. Bushy, strong, erect plants reach three feet by August, when long-stemmed flowers appear to amaze one with their size, measur-

ing as much as four inches across and two inches in depth. Rich and luxuriant dark green foliage adds to the appearance of the plant, ornamental even before coming into bloom and useful in arranging the long-lasting cut flowers of fluffy sulphur-yellow. Coloring lightens to a creamy-yellow on full opening, softer than usual yellow varieties and yet much deeper than Marigold Limelight. Mammoth Mum is considered an early bloomer, prolific until freezing weather time, newest and largest of this type, which has become so popular since the original incurved Dixie Sunshine was awarded in 1936.

Three Vegetable Awards.

Three vegetables received an award as All-America Selections and are recommended for introduction in 1944. There is not sufficient seed for widespread distribution through many seed stores, reports W. Ray Hastings, chairman. Ordinarily, such a condition would hold up introduction of a winner until the following year, when sufficient seed could be produced, but conditions

were such that Great Lakes lettuce had to be released this year.

Great Lakes lettuce, bronze medal winner, is the new crisphead or Iceberg type, rather similar to important market strains of Imperial and the most popular type in America for home or market. It is a new head lettuce adapted to summer or warm weather growing conditions, while also doing well in cool weather. Its outstanding ability to form hard heads in warm weather, its remarkable resistance to tipburn and its freedom from early seed stalk development make this an important variety. Plants are large, vigorous, of attractive grassy-green appearance, and the large leaves have rather deeply serrated margins and heavy midribs. The heads are firm, solid, exposed, with abundant ground and wrapper leaves. Great Lakes lettuce was developed by the Michigan agricultural station in conjunction with the U. S. D. A. bureau of plant industry. It was widely and rather thoroughly tested in the north central and eastern states as well as in the All-America trials over the country.

Cubit cucumber is the close runner-up in points to the lettuce and also merits the bronze medal. This California development is of the

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most desirable slicing white spine type, which is dark green in color and does not turn yellow, and the fruits are uniformly cylindrical with bluntly rounded ends. For home, market and shipping, Cubit has firm white flesh and few seeds. Its handsome dark green appearance is retained for a long time after picking. It is comparable to the previous winners, Colorado or A and C and Straight 8, seems to make more and better fruits for early picking and seems a more prolific bearer on very vigorous vines.

Keystonian Greenpod is an all-purpose bush snap bean of attractive appearance and superb quality. It gets honorable mention and was bred in Idaho, where seed beans are grown for seedsmen and planters everywhere. Keystonian is adapted to and suitable for home gardens, market gardens, canning, quick freezing and shipping, north and south. Plants are of strong, erect growth, with sturdy stem and branches, reaching eighteen inches in height and with medium dark green leaves. The pods are six to six and one-half inches long, notable for holding their fleshy snap stage, round, stringless, fiberless, solid and fine-grained flesh straight and rich dark green. It matures in about fifty-two days from seed sowing, and mature seeds resemble those of Burpee Stringless in oblong shape and medium brown color. Keystonian is a dependable seeder, hardy, prolific and long-bearing and with the finest Tendergreen quality. It is expected completely to replace the variety Full Measure and perhaps some other standard varieties.

FORMATION of a cooperative organization of wholesale and retail nurserymen of the Los Angeles area was announced in a local newspaper last month. The name is Lanco, Inc., and the secretary-manager is Harold J. Shield, 5302 Maplehurst avenue, Eagle Rock, Cal., who has a nursery on West Broadway in Eagle Rock.

G. HALE HARRISON, manager of Harrisons' Nurseries, Inc., Berlin, Md., and State Senator Clayton A. Bunting, of Bunting's Nurseries, Inc., Selbyville, Del., attended a meeting February 8 with OPA officials at Washington, D. C., in an effort to raise the ceiling price of 28.6 cents per pound, live weight, for chickens on the farm. The advance in costs of growing chickens since the OPA put on the ceiling price in March, 1943, has taken the profit out of the boom for broiler chickens.

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Talks at Ohio Short Course

By Lewis Ives

Summaries of most of the talks and discussions at the short course for nurserymen at Ohio State University, January 17 to 19, were presented in the preceding issue. In addition, the following résumés complete the outline of the course. A few of the talks will be published in full in subsequent issues.

Importance of Mulches.

Dr. J. H. Gourley, chief of the department of horticulture at Ohio State University, gave a talk on the "Importance of Mulches to Plant Growth." He admitted that not everyone would agree with his ideas, but variations in soil and climates give different results in different areas. He showed the effect of mulches, sod and tillage on soil around fruit trees. These results are for fruit trees and are slightly different than would be wanted for ornamentals, but the results with correct interpretation can be applied to ornamentals.

He projected slides of graphs showing results of decomposing mulches, sod and cultivation treatments around fruit trees. One of his slides showed the large number of roots which grow up into this thick mulch, where nutrients and high amounts of moisture are being held. The soil beneath a heavy mulch was high in moisture, better aerated and more absorptive of water than either sod or cultivated plots. Under cultivation the soil is broken down into much smaller aggregates that water has a hard time penetrating. These cultivated soils may puddle if the particle size becomes too small. These soils can be brought back fairly rapidly by application of a heavy mulch.

Under mulched trees the soil was high in organic matter. The sod plots were almost as high, and the cultivated plots were the poorest. As the depth of sampling increased, the amount of organic matter under all treatments became more or less equal. However, the large number of roots in the upper surface were getting great benefits from the high amounts of organic material under the mulched soil. He showed that these organic materials were breaking down and giving valuable nutrients to the trees. He showed that under the heavy straw mulch, potassium which leached out of decaying

straw was kept relatively mobile by the continually moist condition. If potassium is added to a soil and the soil is allowed to dry out, the potassium becomes immobile. Because of the mulch around the trees, it was not necessary to add potassium to any of the trees nor was it necessary to add nitrogen, phosphorus or other elements. They all accumulate in sufficient quantities from the decomposing mulch. Under sod there is some accumulation, but under cultivated soils there is none and fertilizer must be added.

Dr. Gourley pointed out that the organic acids formed in decomposition of the mulch do not change the acidity of the soil very much. The change is mainly due to aluminum and sulphur compounds, of which there is little in a straw mulch. He considers a straw mulch best. If you want nutrients from the straw, the best results are obtained from new, freshly cut straw. Old straw has little value from the nutritional standpoint.

Dr. Gourley agrees with many agronomists that tillage should be reduced. The organic matter content of many soils is being reduced drastically. He advises growing as big a cover crop as is possible and working it into the soil. There are a few hazards with the use of mulches. In a few cases there have been fires in orchards where mulches have been used. In some areas the effect of mice living in the mulch material renders the use of mulches impractical. In other parts of the country, other factors seem to limit their use.

Trees in Recreational Areas.

A. Robert Thompson opened the evening session with a talk on "Tree Management in Recreational Areas." He said, quoting Dr. Laurie D. Cox,

"The basic characteristic of a park area is scenic beauty and dominance of natural conditions." Trees are the most important part of a park. There are certain kinds of soils which will not stand much abuse, those being heavy, poorly drained soils. Richer, well drained soils are easier to keep from deteriorating.

When thousands of people flock to parks on week-ends throughout the year, parks are depreciated considerably unless properly maintained. Some parks are so ruined they have to be abandoned or large sums of money must be spent to reestablish them. First, the ground covers go because of heavy trampling. Then the underbrush is gradually beaten down. Soon the trees themselves start to die. The soil in the parks may become so tightly packed that air and water cannot pass through it to get to the plant roots. Educational signs, policing and protective planting will greatly aid in park protection.

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FOR SALE — Nursery and flower shop, 5 acres of good soil, running water, 40 bearing fruit trees. Good well, automatic electric pump. Hothouse, 18 by 30 ft. Lathe house, 18 by 30 ft. Barnhouse, 59 by 60 ft. Large storage house with bunk room, 16 by 50 ft. Small living quarters furnished with flower shop in connection. 1/2 H. P. cooling system, large cut flower storage box. One G. M. C. panel delivery truck. Complete stock for flower shop; picks, wires, ribbons, etc. Nursery and hothouse stock inventory at \$1,400 wholesale. All tools and equipment for operating. 10 sheep, 1 horse, 20 chickens. \$5,500 cash takes all. Population of 20,000 to draw from. 5 miles from Nogales; no competition and doing good business. Reason for selling other interests. A. W. Steenson, Box 918, Nogales, Ariz.

Protective planting includes setting out new plants where old ones die, building barriers to keep people from trampling down whole areas and installing permanent equipment. Protective plantings need careful designing, but even the most beautiful park may fail because of lack of maintenance. Protection involves restrictions. It has been found that man-made restrictions are not effective unless carefully and psychologically made. Put paths where people want to go, not where you want them to go. Put in solid, small immovable tables and small fireplaces to keep soil compaction and leaf scorch from large fires to a minimum. Thorny shrubs and long sharp boulders native to the district will help keep people where they belong.

Soils that become compacted should be corrected. Freezing and thawing helps, but these areas should be loosened and mulched. Fertilizers help in depleted soils.

Tree Evaluation Systems.

To open the second day's discussions, Prof. Karl Dressel talked on "Tree Evaluation Systems." He stated that proper plantings would increase the home value by nine per cent. In three out of four cases, planted homes sell more readily. The value of these plantings increase with age and they aid in the beautification of the city.

The value of a tree is determined by (1) the species of tree, (2) its location, (3) the value of the land on which it stands, (4) the physical condition of the specimen, (5) its size and (6) any public sentiment that may be attached to it.

Its value as to location may be determined by its closeness to buildings, drives, light poles and lines or pipe lines, and whether in a residential or business district. Also, its appearance, rate of growth, resistance to storms and pests, fruit and flower character influence its value. Its physical condition may be rated as to its shape, amount of deadwood and its root development.

There are many systems of judging values. There are the arbitrary method, replacement method, Felt, Smith and Bennett systems, and others. There is no perfect method. Each has its good points. The Smith and Bennett adaption of the Felt system was discussed in some detail.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Prof. Frank H. Beach, of the university department of horticulture,

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8 to 12 ins.....	3.00	16.00
12 to 18 ins.....	5.00	40.00
18 to 24 ins.....	9.00	75.00

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

Red Cedar		
4 to 6 ins.....	1.00	7.50
6 to 9 ins.....	2.00	12.00
9 to 12 ins.....	3.00	20.00
12 to 18 ins.....	5.00	35.00
18 to 24 ins.....	7.00	50.00
24 to 30 ins.....	9.00	75.00

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

Mountain Laurel		
4 to 6 ins.....	2.00	15.00
6 to 9 ins.....	3.00	25.00
9 to 12 ins.....	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 ins.....	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 ins.....	9.00	80.00

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

Rosebay Rhododendron		
2 to 4 ins.....	3.00	25.00
4 to 6 ins.....	4.00	35.00
6 to 9 ins.....	6.00	50.00
9 to 12 ins.....	7.00	60.00
12 to 18 ins.....	9.00	80.00
18 to 24 ins.....	12.00	100.00
2 to 3 ft.....	25.00	150.00
3 to 4 ft.....	40.00	350.00

TSUGA CANADENSIS.

Hemlock		
2 to 4 ins.....	1.00	6.00
4 to 6 ins.....	1.25	9.00
6 to 9 ins.....	1.50	12.00
9 to 12 ins.....	2.00	18.00
12 to 18 ins.....	2.50	22.00
18 to 24 ins.....	4.00	35.00
24 to 30 ins.....	7.00	65.00
30 to 36 ins.....	12.00	100.00

The above stock is collected only on damp days and we regrade all stock after our collectors bring it in. All stock will be well rooted and handled with the best of care to reach you in good condition.

A mountain Ornamental Certificate will be attached to every shipment showing that our collected stock has been inspected.

O. H. PERRY NURSERY CO.

Box 545 McMinnville, Tenn.

FOR BEST RESULTS—
USE THE
**EFFECTIVE
FUMIGANT**
DOW

METHYL BROMIDE

FOR NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

talked on "Pruning and Spraying Practices on Fruit Trees." Why do we prune? We prune to get a suitable form to fit the tree's environment. We prune to get a strong tree, to keep the tree in condition for easy spraying, thinning and harvesting. Pruning is a dwarfing process.

Close headedness is one of the common faults in fruit trees. It causes splitting of branches and canker. This is often caused the second year in the nursery by improper pruning practices. Too few of the cluster branches are removed, thus leading to thick growth. Proper training and correct spacing were emphasized. The avoidance of narrow crotches was advised to prevent breakage. Don't have too many limbs on the trees. Good fruit follows good growth.

Spraying practices which should be followed in the home orchard were discussed in some detail. The delayed dormant, petal-fall and a later spray were recommended as the most important. A home fruit growing bulletin will soon be available from the department of horticulture at Ohio State University.

Protective Materials.

Open discussion was led by Dr. Chadwick on "Experiences with Dowax, Protex and Similar Materials." These were discussed in relation to transplanting, protection from loss of moisture, prevention of sunscald and prevention of winter injury. At Ohio State University, Dowax was used as a possible substitute for balling. In no case was there injury. In some cases, there was no benefit. Others commenting on the subject stated that Dowax aided hemlocks in windy locations. It also helped on some deciduous trees. Damage has resulted from the use of some of these materials on dogwood. The conclusion from the discussion was that these materials should be used with caution. There are plenty of reports of good results, and there are several reports of poor results. Further experimental work is needed.

R. C. HELGESON has left the Seed World to become advertising manager for the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., succeeding Ensign M. H. Teget, who held that position for six years. Ensign Teget joined the navy last summer and now has been assigned to aviation duty on an escort carrier soon to be commissioned on the west coast.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line, 20 cents,
per insertion.

Let these little liners move
your stock easily and cheaply.

BERRY PLANTS

BLUEBERRIES

3-year old, 12 to 18 inches
CABOT, CONCORD, JERSEY, RANCOCOS,
RUBEL, BURLINGTON
\$50.00 per 100.
Cash with order please.
ROBERT WAYMAN,

Box A, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado Blackberry plants, strong roots.
Will bear fruit this season.
\$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

EVERGREENS—Specimens

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS
12 to 15 ins. \$1.50 2 1/2 to 3 ft. \$4.00
15 to 18 ins. 1.75 3 to 4 ft. 5.00
1 1/2 to 2 ft. 2.50 4 to 5 ft. 7.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft. 3.00 5 to 6 ft. 12.50

BAGATELLE NURSERY.

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS for Landscape and Store Trade.

Special prices on Savin, Irish, Swedish, Chinese, Scopulorum and Pfitzer Junipers. Also Pyramids and Globe Arborvitae.

Write for price list.

HENRY NURSERIES, Henry, Ill.

QUALITY HEMLOCKS

Transplanted and sheared, 2 1/2 to 8 ft. Truck-lond lots. Write for prices, also list of other stock.

SPRINGDALE NURSERY

H. C. Beardsley, Montour Falls, N. Y.

AZALEAS

Native Azaleas, white and pink, quality stock, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1000.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

EVERGREENS—Lining-out

NURSERY STOCK.

	6 to 8	8 to 12	12 to 18
Priced per 100	ins.	ins.	ins.
Berberis Atropurpurea	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$8.00
Buxus Japonica	7.00	8.00	...
Camellia Sasanqua	12.50	15.00	20.00
Elaeagnus Pungens	7.00	8.00	10.00
Pungens Funglandi	7.00	8.00	10.00
Aureo-maculata	10.00	12.50	...
Ilex C. Bullata	8.00	10.00	...
C. Microphylla	8.00	10.00	...
Jasminum Floridum	...	8.00	...
Primulinum	...	8.00	...
Laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	5.00	8.00	...
Ligustrum Coriaceum	7.00	8.00	12.00
Lucidum	...	8.00	10.00
Magnolia Fuscata	8.00	12.50	15.00
(Banana Shrub)	...	8.00	...
Glaucia	...	10.00	...
Mahonia Bealei	8.00	10.00	...
Fortunei	8.00	10.00	15.00
Osmanthus Fragrans	...	8.00	...
(Sweet Olive)	8.00	10.00	12.50
Fragrans Aurea	8.00	10.00	12.50
Juniperus C. Sylvestris	10.00	12.50	15.00
C. Pfitzeriana	10.00	12.50	15.00
Podocarpus Chinensis	6.00	8.00	10.00
Retinospora Ericoides	6.00	8.00	10.00
Squarrosa Veitchii	6.00	8.00	...
SEMMES NURSERIES	...	...	...
(Formerly Kiyono Nurseries)	...	...	...
Crichton, Ala.	...	...	...

SURPLUS LINERS

20,000 Fir Douglas, 3-yr., 3 to 7 ins.	12 to 15 ins.	\$ 2.00	\$ 15.00
10,000 Fir Concolor, 3-yr., 3 to 7 ins.	15 to 18 ins.	2.50	20.00
9,000 Spruce White, 6 to 12 ins.	Boxwood, hardy dwf., 12 to 15 ins.	16.00	140.00
10,000 Spruce Colorado Blue (select seed), 2-yr., 3 to 8 ins.	Corpus Mas, 2 to 3 ft.	10.00	75.00
5,000 Spruce Colorado Blue (select seed), T., 8 to 12 ins.	Forsythia Suspensa, 18 to 24 ins.	4.00	30.00
7,000 Pine Mugho, 4-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	2 to 3 ft.	5.00	40.00
5,000 Pine Mugho, T., 4 to 6-in. spread.	Hamamelis Vernalis, 12 to 15 ins.	5.00	40.00
10,000 Pine Ponderosa, 2-yr., 3 to 5 ins.	14 ins.	6.00	50.00
5,000 Pine Ponderosa, 3-yr., 5 to 10 ins.	Lonicera Max. Sac., 18 to 24 ins.	4.50	35.00
10,000 Pine Red, 3-yr., 4 to 8 ins.	(Triple Red Honeysuckle)	2 to	
5,000 Pine Red, T., 8 to 15 ins.	3 ft.	5.00	40.00
10,000 Pine Scotch, 3-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	Ribes Alpinum, 12 to 15 ins.	6.00	50.00
2,000 Rhododendron Carolina, 6 to 12 ins., 3-in. pots.	W. N. SCARFF'S SONS, New Carlisle, Ohio.		

Let us quote on quantity lots.

HEASLEY'S NURSERIES
Freeport Road Route 356 Butler, Pa.

EVERGREEN LINERS

Good selection of seedlings and transplants. Seedlings as low as \$7.00 per 1000, less 5% for cash. List on request.

BRADEN NURSERY, South Windham, Me.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Juniper Scopulorum	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 8 ins., seedlings	\$4.00	\$35.00
6 to 9 ins., transp., fl. gr.	5.00	45.00
9 to 12 ins., transp., fl. gr.	7.50	70.00
ABIES CONCOLOR		
6 to 8 ins., seedlings	2.00	15.00
DOUGLASS FIR		
6 to 8 ins., seedlings	2.00	15.00

1906 N. Cooper, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Colorado Blue Spruce, 4-yr., 4 to 8 ins., \$17.00 per 1000. Norway Spruce, 8-yr., 5 to 12 ins., \$16.50 per 1000. Austrian Pine, 8-yr., 6 to 12 ins., \$15.00 per 1000. Seedling and Transplant list on request. Samuel E. Dible, C. B. C. Nursery Agent, Shelocta, Pa.

DOUGLAS FIR
3-yr. seedlings, 5 to 10 ins., \$15.00 per 1000. Cash with order. Packing free.

O'BRIAN FOREST NURSERY,
R. D. No. 2, Lehighton, Pa.

MAGNOLIA
Magnolia Glauca, Sweet Bay, our best liners, 2 to 3 ft. Quality stock, \$10.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1000.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

Hemlock transplants, strong rooted. Write for prices. Twin Cedar Nursery, Williamsburg, Mass.

FRUITS

HANSEN BUSH CHERRIES

Extra-strong. Profusely Branched
3-year old, 3 to 4 ft.

HEAVY ROOT SYSTEM

\$25.00 per 100.

Cash with order please.

ROBERT WAYMAN,

Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

HARDY PLANTS

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

SPECIAL THIS MONTH

EXTRA-CHOICE DAY LILIES

10 each, 100 plants. \$ 6.00
100 each, 1000 plants. 50.00

DR. REGEL, Deep Yellow. May.

GOLD DUST, Deep Gold. May, June.

MIRADO, Orange with red eye. June to Sept.

MARGARET PERCY, Brilliant Red. July, Aug.

CALYPSO, Lemon-yellow. July, Aug.

CRESCIDA, Deep Yellow. July, Aug.

FULVIA, Fulvous Red. June, July.

KWANSO FL. PL. DOUBLE FLOWERS. July, Aug.

THUNBERGI, Soft Yellow. Aug.

AUREOLE, Brilliant Orange. May, June.

Cash with order please.

ROBERT WAYMAN, Box A, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

HARDY MUMS

Many new varieties to choose from. Don't be disappointed this Spring.

Place your order now.

Complete list of perennials.

Send for trade list.

MONTARY GARDENS

917 Whittlesley, St. Joseph, Mich.

HARDY MUMS

Be prepared for next spring's strong demand on hardy mums. Wholesale list quoting rooted cuttings and potted plants in modern varieties, together with descriptive folder illustrated in colors, free for the asking. Write today.

CUNNINGHAM GARDENS, Waldron, Ind.

HARDY CUSHION MUMS

Place your order now. Red, white, pink, yellow, bronze. Little Bob and Santa Claus. \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000. Delivery from April 1 on. Send for complete catalogue.

WONDERLAND NURSERY, Ellerson, Va.

Rainbow Iris collection, very lovely varieties: 1 each of 25 kinds, \$3.00; 1 each of 50 kinds, \$5.00; 1 each of 100 kinds \$7.50; labeled.

Smith Gardens, Clarkston, Wash.

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties.

Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

LINING-OUT STOCK

LINING-OUT STOCK

Per 100 Per 1000

Barberry Thunbergi, 2 yrs.

12 to 15 ins. \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00

15 to 18 ins. 2.50 20.00

Boxwood, hardy dwf., 12 to 15 ins. 16.00 140.00

Corpus Mas, 2 to 3 ft. 10.00 75.00

Forsythia Suspensa, 18 to 24 ins. 4.00 30.00

2 to 3 ft. 5.00 40.00

Hamamelis Vernalis, 12 to 15 ins. 5.00 40.00

(Inter-fl. Witch Hazel), 15 to 18 ins. 6.00 50.00

Lonicera Max. Sac., 18 to 24 ins. 4.50 35.00

(Triple Red Honeysuckle)

2 to 3 ft. 5.00 40.00

Ribes Alpinum, 12 to 15 ins. 6.00 50.00

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS, New Carlisle, Ohio.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

2-yr. field-grown grafts, 12 to 18 ins., 10, 85c

each; 25, 90c each; 50, 75c each. Cash with order, please.

A real bargain.

VILLA PARK EVERGREEN CO.

Villa Park, Illinois

Now booking orders: Lining-out Honeysuckle.

Hall's Japanese and Scarlet Trumpet Semper-vires. Red and Black Chokeberries. Write for prices. Will figure with you on your want list.

Morton Bros., R. 1, McMinnville, Tenn.

SEEDS

HEMLOCK SEED

Germinated 60% in test completed February 1944. Per lb., \$4.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50. Cash, Postpaid. BRADEN NURSERY, South Windham, Me.

CANADENSIS HEMLOCK SEED, 1942 crop, \$4.50 per lb. *Ilex Verticillata*, d. b., 1942 crop, 50c per lb. postpaid.

N. S. HAYDEN, R. 2, Gorham, Me.

SHRUBS and TREES

SPECIAL—Wholesale quotations on special items. 2000 Elberta Peach, 4 to 6 ft., \$25 per 100. 2000 Hiley, same size and price, 2 to 3 ft., \$15; 3 to 4 ft., \$20; Early Hiley, same price, also Georgia Belle; 2-yr. Concord Grapes, \$10 per 100. 150 Black Tartarian and 150 Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 4 ft., 40c each. Apricot, 18 to 24 ins., \$30 per 100; Plum, same size and price. 2000 Black Walnut trees, large variety, 1 to 2 ft., \$10 per 100; 2 to 4 ft., \$30; 4 to 6 ft., \$50; 6 to 8 ft., \$75; 8 to 10 ft., specimen, 2 to 3 in. caliper, \$3 each. Southern Yellow Oak, 1 to 3 ft., \$10 per 1000. Brown Turkey Fig trees, 2 to 4 ft., \$25 per 100; \$20 per 1000. Cedrus Deodara, 7 to 10 ft., \$5 for 20. Seedling Peach trees for budding or grafting, 1 to 2 ft., \$25 per 1000. 5000 Dwarf Boxwood (*Sutrufricoma*), 5-yr., field-grown, compact, 6 to 9 ins., \$40 per 100; \$350 per 1000. Semperfivens Boxwood, compact, 30 ins. tall, \$5 each; \$400 per 100. Abelia, 2 to 4 ft., \$25 per 100; \$200 per 1000. Ligustrum Lucidum (Dwarf), 2 to 3 ft., \$30 per 100; \$250 per 1000. Ligustrum Japonicum (tall, fast growing), 4 to 5 ft., same price. Carefully dug and packed in wet moss, 2 to 3 ft., Chinese Dark Green Arborvitae, 2-ft. spread, compact, B & B, \$100 per 100; naked roots puddled, \$75 per 100. Cut back lining-out Chinese Arborvitae, \$50 per 1000. Amur River Privet hedge, 3 to 6 ft., bushy, \$10 per 100; English Dogwood, bushy, 4 to 6 ft., \$40 per 100. Lombardy Poplar, 6 to 10 ft., \$25 per 100. Forsythia, 2 to 3 ft., \$25 per 100. On less than hundred lots on any of above items, add 10c per plant. Chinese Dark Green Arborvitae seed, \$2.50 per lb.; Gold Tip, \$3 per lb. Terms on above special items, cash with order. Thanks for your favors.

RIVERDALE NURSERIES, Riverdale, Ga.

25 Years Wholesale Nurseries. REFERENCES: First National Bank, West End Branch, Atlanta, Ga., Bank of Riverdale or any citizen or business house in or near Riverdale.

TREES AND SHRUBS

	Per 100	Per 1000
Barberry Thunbergi, 24 to 30 ins.	\$12.00	\$100.00
30 to 36 ins.	12.00	125.00
Cornus Alba Sibirica, 3 to 4 ft.	15.00	140.00
(Red Twig Dogwood), 4 to 5 ft.	20.00	160.00
Florida (White-FL), 5 to 6 ft., 95.00		
Euonymus americanus, 3 to 4 ft.	20.00	175.00
4 to 5 ft.	30.00	250.00
Euonymus, 5 to 6 ft.	30.00	250.00
Forsythia Spectabilis, 18 to 24 ins.	10.00	75.00
2 to 3 ft.	12.50	100.00
Suspensa, 3 to 4 ft.	18.00	
Hamamelis Vernalis, 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	160.00
(Winter-FL Witch Hazel), 3 to 4 ft.	25.00	200.00
Lilac, Common, 18 to 24 ins.	25.00	200.00
(White and Purple), 24 to 30 ins.	30.00	250.00
Lonicera Tart., Rubra, 12 to 18 ins.	9.00	80.00
2 to 3 ft.	12.50	110.00
Prunus Tomentosa, 2 to 3 ft.	15.00	125.00
(Nanking Cherry), 3 to 4 ft.	17.50	150.00
Shepherdia Argentea, 4 to 5 ft.	15.00	125.00
(Buffalo Berry), 5 to 6 ft.	20.00	175.00
Snowberry Chenault, 3 to 4 ft.	16.00	125.00
Tamarix Hispida, 3 to 4 ft.	15.00	125.00
Viburnum Americanum var. Wente-		
worth, 3 to 4 ft.	25.00	
Tomentosum, 3 to 4 ft.	20.00	
W. N. SCARFF'S SONS, New Carlisle, Ohio.		

CHINESE ELM, 400 6 to 8 ft., \$45.00 per 100, 400 8 to 10 ft., \$55.00; *Bolleana* Poplar, 300 8 to 10 ft., \$55.00; 200 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in., \$85.00; 100 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$140.00. Lombardy Poplar, 400 8 to 10 ft., \$50.00; 400 10 to 12 ft., \$65.00; 500 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in., \$90.00; 500 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$120.00; 500 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in., \$185.00. Scarlet Maple, 300 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in., \$250.00; 300 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$275.00. American Ash, 8 to 10 ft., \$40.00; 500 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in., \$75.00; 500 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$100.00. Apple grafts and scions in Jonathan, Delicious, Gano and York. Stayman Apple scions. Pear grafts in Kieffer, Garber, Conklin and Bartlett. Apple scions, \$8.00 per 1000. 500 Elberta Peach, 2500 Jonathan, Red and Yellow Delicious and Transparent in 2-yr., 7/16-in., 9/16-in. and 11/16-in.

WANTED—25,000 Lining-out Grapes, all varieties; Evergreen and Shrub liners. Send surplus list at once.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Farina, Ill.

CRAPAE MYRTLE. Extra-heavy, many branches, 4 to 6 ft., 50c. Lighter grade, 2 or more strong upright branches, 4 to 6 ft., 30c. Pink and red varieties. Pink in extra strong and heavy only. 10 or more packed free. Hopa and few Schlechteri flowering Crab, 4 to 6 ft., branched, 30c. Hopa, Scheideckeri, Spectabilis, Dolgo, 1-yr. whips, 10 ins. to 3 ft., 20c. 10 or more packed free. Pyracantha coccinea, hardy, orange-red berry type, bare, cutting grown, 2-yr., 1 to 2 ft., 100c, \$5.00 packed free.

HARWELL NURSERY, Van Buren, Ark.

SPECIMEN MALUS

6 to 8 ft., 75c each; 5 to 6 ft., 65c each. Aldenhamensis, Atrorsanguinea, Eleyi, Hopa, Micromalus, Red Silver, Zumi Calocarpa.

EVERGREEN NURSERY, Tonica, Illinois

LILACS

Our collection contains 90 per cent of the list published by the Association of Botanical Gardens as "the very finest."

1-yr.-old	\$0.25
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	.60
2 to 3 ft.	.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.25
4 to 5 ft.	2.00

(Bushy plants.)

BAGATELLE NURSERY, Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

TREES AND SHRUBS

	Per 100
100 Quercus Rubra, 10 to 12 ft.	\$2.50
100 Quercus Rubra, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00
50 Photinia Villosa, 6 to 7 ft.	.75
50 Hydrangea Paniculata, 6 to 7 ft.	.75
50 Azalea Vaseyi, 4 to 5 ft.	2.50
50 Azalea Vaseyi, 3 to 4 ft.	2.00
100 Wistaria Multijuga, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00
200 Enkianthus Campanulatus, 6 to 7 ft.	2.50

BRIMFIELD GARDENS NURSERY, 245 Brimfield Road, Wethersfield, Conn.

CRAPAE MYRTLE.

Large surplus of red, white, pink and purple Crapae Myrtle, 18 to 24 ins., 6c; 2 to 3 ft., 10c. Write for prices in carload lots, also for prices on small or carload lots of Magnolia Grandiflora, leaves clipped, dug bare root and puddled in clay. General Price List on request.

G. A. MCKEE NURSERY, Jacksonville, Texas.

HONEYSUCKLE

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle, strong, 2-yr. field-grown, 3 and 4 leads, 18 to 20 ins., best root system, select plants.

\$3.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

Can load your truck on short notice.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

	Per 1000
25,000 Sycamore Trees, also Shrubs, 100,000 8-in. cuttings, 10,000 lbs. Kentucky Coffee Beans, per lb., 25c; Osage Orange, 70c; Sycamore Platynus, 40c; Allianthus, 50c; Regels and Amur River North Privet, 70c; Catalpa, 60c.	

SCHROEDER NURSERY CO., Granite City, Ill.

SURPLUS FINISHED LANDSCAPE STOCK at real bargain prices. Send us your want list. Forsythia, 3 to 4 ft., 18c; Roger Ligustrum, 2 to 3 ft., 15c; Bush Honeysuckle, 3 to 4 ft., 18c; Wisconsin Willow, 5 to 6 ft., 20c. Many others. O. E. Goetz Nursery, R. 6, Sappington, Mo.

DOGWOOD

Mammoth-flowered white dogwood, *Cornus Florida*, specimen, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1000.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

SALES YARD SPECIAL

Chinese Elm Trees, 100 5 to 6 ft.	\$11.00; 100 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00. Baling free.

SWINK NURSERY CO., Swink, Colo.

PINK DOGWOOD—Puddled roots, 3 to 4 ft., \$12.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$16.50 per 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$18.50 per 10.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

SHADE TREES. Pin Oak and Norway Maples. Special high-grade trees 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Write for prices. CHAS. MOMM & SONS, INC., 1417 Stuyvesant Ave., Union, N. J.

CRAPAE MYRTLE. Heavy 2 to 3 ft. field-grown.

All colors. \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.50 per 100.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

VEGETABLE ROOTS

ASPARAGUS Crowns, 1-yr. old. Strong, vigorous plants. Experienced growers recommend year old plants. Martha Washington variety. Send for circular. Sample dozen, 25c.

PINE CITY GARDENS, Pine City, Minn.

VINES

VINE SPECIAL

Amelanchier Ehrmanni	Per 100	Per 1000
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
2-yr., Medium.....	1.20	10.00
Veitchii, 3-in. pot.....	1.80	15.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pot.....	1.00	8.00

Clematis (Large-flowering)

4-in. pot..... 3.20 30.00

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pot..... 1.80 16.00

Varieties: Baron Veillard, Gypsey Queen, Henry, Jackmani, Mme. Andre, Ramon, Ville de Lyon.

Honeysuckle Heckrottii, 2-yr., No. 1. \$2.20 \$20.00

2-yr., Medium..... 1.80 16.00

1-yr., No. 1..... 1.40 12.00

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pot..... 1.00 8.00

Tellmanniana, 2-yr., No. 1..... 2.50 22.00

1-yr., No. 1..... 1.80 15.00

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pot..... 1.20 10.00

Hydrangea Petiolaris, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pot.... 2.50 20.00

4-in. pot..... 3.50 30.00

Silver Lace Vine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pot..... 1.20 10.00

4-in. pot..... 2.00 18.00

JEWELL NURSERIES, Inc., Lake City, Minn.

ORNAMENTAL VINES

Per 100 Per 1000

Bittersweet, Oriental, 3-yr. \$12.00 \$100.00

Euonymus Carricera, 1-yr. field..... 10.00 65.00

2-yr. 15.00 100.00

3-yr. 20.00 160.00

Euonymus Coloratus, 1-yr. field... 10.00 60.00

2-yr. 15.00 100.00

3-yr. 20.00 175.00

Silver Lace Vine, 2-yr. 25.00 200.00

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS, New Carlisle, Ohio.

WANTED

WANTED—5-N-1 2-yr., 11/16 and 9/16 Apple, Peach, Plum; 3-year Blueberries; 2-yr. Dwarf Apple and Pear; 1 or 2-yr. Apricot and Nectaries; 2-yr., 11/16 and 9/16 Plum; Latham, Newburgh, Taylor Raspberries; Amur River Privet. MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO., INC., Dansville, N. Y.

WANTED: Scotch Pine, Norway Red Pine 2 and 3-yr. old seedlings in quantity. Evergreen liners in variety, 2 and 3 times transplanted. Evergreen tree seeds. Address No. 291, Care American Nurseryman, 345 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED

Can use quantities of odd-size corrugated boxes or containers. Please state quantity, size and price.

PEEKSKILL NURSERY, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Lining-out transplanted and B & B Evergreens; also single Tiger Lily bulbs. THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Lowell, Indiana

WANTED—Tree sprayer, Airlens-tiller or Roto-tiller and late model pickup truck. Write to Alex Heinz, Center Road Nursery, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—Pin Oak and Pine tree lining-out whips, around 8 ft. tall. Charles Momm & Sons, Inc., 1417 Stuyvesant Ave., Union, N. J.

DECORATIVES

DECORATIVES

Large slash pine cones, sweet gum burs, chinaberry and cotton pods, pine needles, red cedar, broom straw, mullein and magnolia leaves, others. Liberal samples, \$2.00.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

SUPPLIES

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The nannyberry viburnum is native of the territory from Hudson bay to Manitoba, south to Georgia and Mississippi. The leaves are large, usually light green and quite glossy. The foliage is an attractive red color in the fall. The leaves have a wavy margin along the petiole. The leaves and the long pointed, terminal buds provide two identification points that can be readily used.

Flowers are produced less abundantly than on many viburnums, but still plentifully. They are white, in cymes, produced from mid-May to early June in the region of middle Ohio. The fruits are at first red, later blue-black. They are attractive when ripening, but do not remain on the plant long after reaching maturity.

Like most of the viburnums, the nannyberry does best in rich moist soil. It is backward in dry soils, especially in the year or two following transplanting. It does well in shade if provided with sufficient moisture. Propagation is by seeds or cuttings. The plant finds its use as a large border shrub or in naturalistic plantings.

L. C. C.

JAIL FAKE TREE SURGEON.

Wesley T. Williams, 42, Hamilton, O., pleaded guilty to obtaining money under false pretense when arraigned before Judge Charles M. Pieroni at Muncie, Ind., February 3. He was sentenced to thirty days on the Indiana state farm and fined \$15 and \$10 costs.

Williams was arrested February 2 by detectives and, following questioning, admitted that he had bilked a number of Muncie householders, selling them a mixture of water and bluing on the representation that the concoction would kill bugs and insects on trees and shrubbery. In all he obtained \$150 in the two weeks he operated in Muncie. When arrested he had but 65 cents on his person.

He admitted that he once had served two years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth on conviction for a Dyer act violation.

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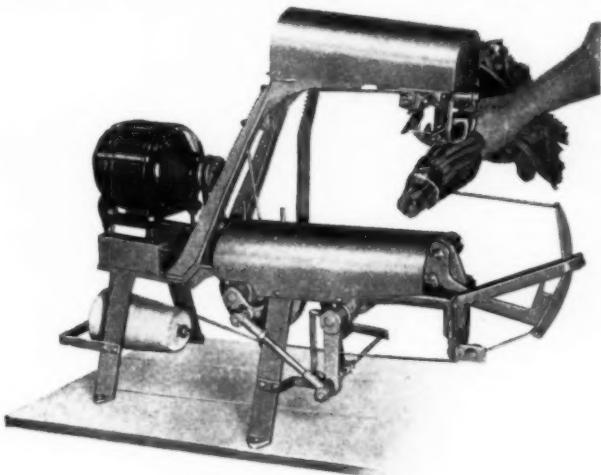
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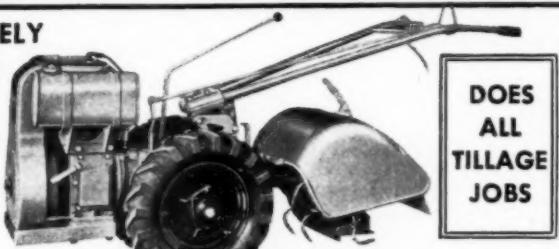
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